MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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WITHIN a few weeks Americans in China will be asked to purchase bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, and will also be expected to secure purchases of the bonds by their Chinese friends. The campaign for the sale of the bonds will begin in Shanghai on September 28 and will continue for three weeks. In that time it is hoped to eclipse by a substantial amount the sales of Liberty Bonds of previous issues. There is good reason to believe that this will be accomplished. Americans who live in China realize that in comparison with their fellow citizens at home they are asked to do very little in support of the war. They escape most of the war taxes, they are not called on for food economies or for personal service. Liberal subscriptions to Liberty Bonds and donations to the Red Cross offer the only opportunities they have to do their bit toward the winning of the war. In addition to the purchases by Americans, it is hoped that liberal subscriptions will be received from Allies, including the Chinese. There is no reason why an American should feel any hesitation about asking European Allies to subscribe to Liberty Bonds, for the man who loans money now to Uncle Sam is loaning it to all the Allies. The most recent figures are not available, but on June 30 more than half of the proceeds of the first three Liberty Bond issues had been turned over to allies of America. The first bond issue was 2 billion, the second for 3 billion and the third for 4 billion dollars, making a total of 9 billion dollars. A statement issued by the Committee on Public Information showed that of this amount the following loans had been made to the Allies:

Belgium	$ 120,550,000
Cuba	15,000,000
France	1,685,000,000
Great Britain	3,170,000,000
Greece	15,790,000
Italy	650,000,000
Russia	325,000,000
Serbia	9,000,000
Total	$5,990,340,000

In other words, of the total amount of 9 billion dollars raised by three issues of Liberty Bonds, less than 4 billion was used by the United States and almost 6 billion was loaned to Allies. Of the present loan, a definite part has been set aside for a similar purpose.

AT the beginning of the war Japan captured Tsingtao and took over all German interests in the Chinese province of Shantung. The German-owned railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu is being operated under the supervision of the Japanese. Although Japan has given promises to China that this territory comprised in the former German "sphere of influence" is

to be returned to China "eventually," there are strong indications that Japan has already made such preparations that the return of the former German port to China will still leave Japan in possession of a "concession" that will contain about everything of value in the place. A new manufacturing district is being built up and indications point to the fact that Japan has already some kind of secret agreement with the Chinese Government whereby this new manufacturing district, together with the railway yards and most important part of the docks, are to be retained in a Japanese Concession. However this is not the point we desire to discuss in this connection. Owing to the civil war through which China has been passing, many parts of the country are overrun with bandits. The worst group of these bandits is said to be in the province of Shantung, and it naturally would be thought that Japan, since she is in nominal control of the territory, would do something to assist China in maintaining order. That Japan, instead of assisting in maintaining order, is doing the opposite, is learned through reports that have been coming from the district. The most important report along this line that has come to our attention was contained in a communication to the *North China Daily News* of the past week by Dr. Arthur H. Smith of Peking. Dr. Smith has lived in China for about forty years and through his various books and other writings easily qualifies as one of the best authorities on China and the Orient, at least two of his books dealing with China being a part of every important library in the world. This is what Dr. Smith has to say about conditions in Shantung:

"IT is credibly reported that at present there are more than thirty thousand organized brigands in Shantung, distributed in some thirty or more somewhat fluid centers. Each bandit has normally three distinct weapons, and a good stock of ammunition. As the number of robbers increased and their cartridges diminished it was of course necessary to have more, and always more. The natives of Shantung who have been subjected to this grilling for two years or more are well aware that many of these weapons and most of the ammunition has been specially imported for them from 'a certain country,' and brought to them by subjects of the same country some of whom are intermingled with the robbers. (This affirmation is simply passed on for what it may be worth, but surely the matter should be rigidly investigated.) For some months it was mainly the rich who were robbed, or held for ransom. Then came the turn of the middle classes who have now been victims for many months. At first it was mainly the ex-soldiers who did the shooting and the looting. Then as they waxed rich over their enormous spoils they became increasingly indifferent to the lesser forms of booty, abandoning the work in collecting it to their numerous understudies. Every soldier band has a following of local thieves and ruffians, who are intimately familiar with every town and hamlet, and with every family in all of them. To these minor looters pillage and capture of men, women and children has now been relegated, and the work is being prosecuted with diligence and thoroughness. But for the help of the natives of 'a certain country' the Shantung people are sure that things could never have come to such a pass as this. Is there a 'military governor' of Shantung? There is indeed a man by the name of Chang Huai-chih who holds this office in name, but he governs nothing. He spends his time in the Yangtze Valley fighting (?) with Chinese from other provinces; or he is in attendance at 'military conferences' at Tientsin with other 'military governors' to the number of perhaps half a dozen (with understudies) arranging for the 'election' of a president of this 'republic,' and also a vice-president of the same, through the agency of voters under the name of a 'parliament,' the cost of entering which is known to every coolie on the streets of Peking. China is slowly dissolving into political and social ruin. The conditions here most inadequately outlined prevail with modification over a considerable part of China. Is there no remedy?"

THE recent establishment of a Chinese-American club in Peking is welcomed by those who are interested in the further promotion of the historical friendly relations between the two countries. Representative Americans and Chinese assembled at the residence of Mr. Chu Yang-kwang, former civil governor of Chekiang, and held the inauguration meeting of the club on August 27. Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, American Charge d'Affaires, and Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy and President of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, were elected Provisional Chairmen. Among those who attended the first meeting were Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation; Mr. Bennett, Manager of the Peking Office of the International Banking Corporation; Mr. Hitchcock, Vice-President of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company; Mr. Gailey, of the Y. M. C. A; Dr. W. W. Willoughby, former Adviser on Constitutional Law to the Government; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, a Senator; Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief of the Law Compilation Bureau; Mr. Pan Fu, former Associate Director of the National Conservancy Bureau; and Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University. Those who were responsible for the organization of the club were Dr. Willoughby, Dr. Wang

Chung-hui and Mr. Chu Yang-kwang. The principal objects of the society are the promotion of mutual intercourse and understanding between Americans and Chinese, which will benefit both commercially, socially and economically. Five permanent committees were formed, namely educational, industrial and commercial, financial, general affairs and political. The establishment of such a club at Peking, the political center of China, is one of several plans under contemplation for some time to foster closer relations between these two republics of the Pacific. Hitherto American-Chinese friendship has been traditional, spontaneous and disinterested for more than a century, based as it is more upon a moral ground than upon a material one. Americans have always admired China's ancient civilization and its continual preservation up to the modern age, when Babylonia and Rome have sunk into oblivion. The Chinese have respected Americans because they have no territorial ambition in China or in any other country and are always ready to help weak nations and champion their cause. The Great War has convinced intelligent peoples of both countries that this traditional, spontaneous and disinterested friendship between them could be so developed as to bring upon themselves material benefits as well. The development of Chinese-American trade and the investment by America of money in China on a large scale only can save this country from alien domination and keep the greatest potential market in Asia open to world commerce. This is important and the earlier it is universally recognized, the better it will be for both nations and for the entire world.

THE following editorial comment from the *Peking Daily News*, a Chinese-English daily which voices the views of the Chinese people in this particular case, may be read with interest: "The formation of such a society comes at a time when the atmosphere should be very favorable to its fullest development. Never before was the international sentiment healthier. Never before was it so clearly realized that nations cannot live for themselves. The old particularism and exclusiveness have gone, not only from China but from most other nations. The nations that still think of themselves as superiors, as capable of conferring blessings but incapable of receiving them, can be numbered on the fingers of a thumbless hand. Reciprocity in all its forms is the order of the day. Neither China nor America either can or would stay outside the current of the world's thought, and whilst they have gifts that they can mutually bestow and receive, they can also spread and receive a world-wide influence today as they never could before. We take it that the formation of such a society as the China-American Society does not involve any exclusiveness, but rather mutual cooperation in benefiting the world at large; and to such a society we are sure the good will of all will be extended."

ALTHOUGH it has absorbed most of the limelight, Peking has had no monopoly on recent political excitement in the Far East. Hongkong has actually had a contested election, an event which has shattered colonial traditions and shocked to the marrow the more sedate members of the community. The occasion for this manifestation of the outward and visible forms of democracy was the election to the Legislative Council of an unofficial member to take the place of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, who was to be absent from the colony for two months. On previous occasions of this sort in Hongkong, the practice which is so well known in Shanghai was followed. The powers-that-be designated some one whose candidacy would be agreeable to them and all other aspirants modestly concealed their ambitions. But on this occasion, according to the correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, no less than half a dozen were willing to court the favor of the Justices of the Peace, whose votes were necessary to elect. Furthermore, there were actual campaign issues such as housing reform, improvement of Kowloon and town planning.

In the end the contest narrowed down to two candidates, Mr. H. W. Bird, an architect, and Mr. A. R. Lowe, a chartered accountant. But these two managed to give their fellow residents all the thrills of a home-side election. Both candidates published addresses in the papers setting forth their views on local questions. Both proclaimed themselves champions of housing reform, but Mr. Lowe went so far as to defy the vested interests of the colony by

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

announcing that he would be "independent." This, it is reported, was a very good card to play as most of the Europeans are rather tired of having everything cut and dried for them. Mr. Lowe also protested against "hereditary legislators," this being a hit at the head of Jardine Matheson & Co., who has a prescriptive right to a seat on the council. One of the Hongkong papers remarked that all this was very strange to the colony and only a brass band and a procession were needed to make it like the real thing at home.

When the election was held nearly all of the 94 Justices of the Peace in the colony polled their votes. The independent candidate was defeated by only four votes, a result on which he was congratulated, for it was felt that he made a very creditable showing considering the interests working against him. Now that the thing has started in Hongkong, residents of the colony find that a little political excitement forms a pleasant diversion and there are prophecies that contested elections have come to be a permanent feature of colonial life. Perhaps the fever may spread to Shanghai, where at each election the Ratepayers go through the solemn farce of voting for members of the Municipal Council who have been selected for them. The administration of Shanghai, as well as of Hongkong, has been singularly free of criticism. The Chinese, now engaged in trying to remodel their government on Western forms, could ask for no better examples of able and honest administration of civic affairs. But when they note the helplessness of the tax-paying voters in whom, according to the dogmas of the West, sovereignty is supposed to reside, they must, to say the least, find the situation extremely puzzling.

WHILE the Allied armies continue to drive back the German forces in Flanders and the Berlin war office is using all its ingenuity to invent new excuses for retirement, a new ally has been formally added to those who are now fighting against Germany. The statement by Secretary of State Lansing in which the United States formally recognizes the Czech government, reads as follows:

"The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and having placed organised armies in the field which are waging war against those Empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilised nations and the Czecho-Slovaks having, in prosecution of their independent purpose in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak National Council, the government of the United States recognises that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organised and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. It also recognises the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a *de facto* belligerent government clothed with the proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

"The Government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the *de facto* government thus recognised for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

This move on the part of the United States government follows similar action by other Allied nations. It will have the effect of greatly simplifying the political situation in Siberia, where Allied aims have been hampered and thwarted by the uncertain political status of the many factions and parties, and it will put new heart into the Czecho-Slovaks, who are now advancing so successfully against the Bolsheviks.

New Loan Forecasts Extension China-American Trade

THERE is much discussion in all countries on the subject of trade after the war, and it is safe to assume that all discussions end in suppositions as to the position of Germany in the trade of the new world that is to begin at the close of the Peace Conference. In the United States an organization known as the American Defense Society is engaged in securing some twenty million signatures to a pledge declaring a perpetual boycott of goods made in Germany. The same movement is in progress in Great Britain and France and whether the boycott is to be perpetual or for periods varying from ten to twenty years, is of no special consequence. On this subject we rather incline to the view of the *New Republic*, that to sign a petition of this kind is but to admit defeat. "America and her Allies intend to establish a system of international control which neither Germany nor any other power, whether possessed of a war chest or not, will ever dare to challenge. Not to fulfill this intention is to fall short of victory."

IN President Wilson's Fourth of July address he said:

"Third, the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another to the end that all promises and covenants may be

sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of mutual respect for right.

"Fourth, the establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of the Free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the people directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

If these principles are to be attained, and we have given our solemn pledge backed by manpower and treasure that they shall be attained, then such present talk of boycotts after the war amount to nothing more than a confession of weakness and a possibility of defeat. The end of the war will find the victorious Allies in a closely-knit economic union or League that will practically control the sources of the world's raw materials. It stands to reason that a defeated and chastened Germany will be admitted to this League of Nations when her *people* have given their pledge to abide by the law of the associated peoples of the world.

ALTHOUGH the war has been in progress for four years, German trade in China is still in many ways intact, that is, from the standpoint of organization. Whether Germany will be permitted to pick up the threads in this country after the war does not depend so much upon Germany's preparation for after-the-war business as it depends upon the present activities of America, Great Britain, France and the other Allies in this field. Admiral Fuller of the U. S. Pacific Fleet in a recent address in San Francisco delivered before the Foreign Trade Club of that city said: "A naval officer is courtmartialed if he is negligent of his duty. With the aid of our Allies we have driven the German flag from the seas. It is your duty as business men interested in foreign trade to keep it off. If you fail you should be courtmartialed. Your job as foreign traders, as members of Chambers of Commerce is to drive the Germans out of business."

THE Admiral's words truly apply to Allied business in China. Whether Germany will again gain a foothold in the foreign trade of this country depends upon the foreign traders in this field. If they *do their duty* and receive proper support from their home interests and *work together* there need be no fear of German competition after the war in China. If they do not exert themselves to their very greatest extent Germany or some other country will monopolize the trade of China. The recently announced intention of the American State Department to encourage American bankers to re-enter the field of international finance in China would seem to indicate that American business men are planning to do their share in China in the future. The following from the *New York Annalist* is along this line:

Whether the loans amount ultimately to $50,000,000 or $500,000,000, the matter of chief significance, perhaps, is contained in the prospect opened up by the State Department's action for the extension of American trade and expansion of American engineering operations in China. The Government pledges itself to "take every possible step to insure the execution of equitable contracts made in good faith by its citizens in foreign lands." There is meat for thought and mental speculation in this. Will American business men be able to engage in the selling of goods and the construction of public works in China after the loan is floated with the belief that the Government will uphold the rights of its nationals with the vigor with which England and Germany were wont to support their citizens before the war altered conditions in the Far East? Because of the financial interest of American bankers in China, will the Government use its influence to see that American exporters secure business in the new republic? These are questions which the bankers interested in Chinese financing so far decline to discuss, saying that the whole loan project is still in an embryonic state, whose development as to particulars cannot yet be defined. It would seem, however, that the Government's position forecasts a greater extension and diversification of American undertakings in China than was possible before their mutual interest as allies in the war brought the United States and the new republic close together. The consensus of opinion among astute business leaders of all the belligerent countries is that competition for export trade will become severe between the manufacturing nations when the war ends. In this connection, the sanction of law, as contained in the Webb statute, has been put upon combinations of American exporters for united effort in seeking foreign markets, provided the Sherman law is not encroached upon. It does not require a far-stretching of the imagination to conceive of the result which would come from a union of interest between Government and business if exporters and manufacturers were able to unite in bidding for a place in the Chinese market.

China in normal years before the war, taking 1914 as an example, imported nearly $400,000,000 worth of goods annually and exported something more than half that total. The bulk of this business was financed through London, and British bankers were the leading factors in floating Chinese loans. France, Japan, Germany and Russia had each their part in trade and finance. Two of these nations are to stand on equal terms with the United States in the pending loan, and, presumably, in the trade benefits, also, which may grow out of it. Such being the case, and holding the expectation before one's mind of strenuous after-war striving for trade, it would seem that the support of united efforts of American exporters by the Government must give this country an advantage in the Far East, and in other quarters of the world for that matter, which they have never had before.

SO much for future possibilities. The following from the *New York Journal of Commerce* speaks in perhaps more eloquent terms of present actions:

Growing demand for American products in Japan, China, India and other Oriental markets has resulted in a remarkable gain in our exports to the Far East during the last three years. Shipments to Asia nearly tripled from 1915 to 1917, the increase amounting to more than $280,000,000, against an advance of less than $170,000,000 in exports to South America during the same period. From 1909 to 1913 Germany was making rapid strides in the Far East. To British India, its largest Oriental customer, Germany's exports almost doubled in value during the five years preceding the war. Textiles, iron and steel, dyes, railway supplies and lubricating oil headed the list. In the same period Germany more than doubled its sales to China, the principal items being dyes, cartridges, railway supplies, silk trimmings, woolen tissues, sewing needles, worsted yarn, cotton hoisery and malleable iron; and an increase of 60 per cent developed in its shipments to Japan, which bought dyestuffs, iron and steel products and electrical goods in large quantities. Germany's export trade with the Dutch East Indies showed a gain of about 150 per cent from 1909 to 1913, the largest shipments comprising steel rails, iron tubes, malleable iron, sulphate of ammonia, freight cars and cement.

The extent to which American goods have supplanted German products in these countries is shown by our exports to British India, which more than doubled from 1915 to 1917, and in the latter year were within $2,000,000 of Germany's shipments in 1913; by our marked gains in exports to China in 1917, about 150 per cent greater than in 1915 and some $16,000,000 above Germany's high water mark; by our wonderful advance of more than 300 per cent in shipments to Japan during the same period; and by our sales to the Dutch East Indies in 1917, exceeding those in 1915 by more than 425 per cent.

American trade extension in British India has resulted in larger sales of cotton goods, which comprised 35 1-3 per cent of the value of the total imports in 1916-17. The goods, which comprised 35½ per cent of the total imports of iron and steel in 1916-17, compared with an average of 3 1-3 per cent before the war. America is the chief source of British India's supply of kerosene oil, and we send also large quantities of lubricating oil. Our share of the hardware trade increased from 18 to 19 per cent during the year under consideration. The progress of the American dyestuffs industry enabled us to send 372,000 pounds of aniline dyes to British India in 1916-17—104,000 pounds more than England sent. It is understood that the qualities of American-made dyes so far received have given great satisfaction. The place of the enemy countries in India's paper trade has been taken by Norway, Sweden, Japan and the United States, our share having increased to 9 per cent compared with less than 1 per cent before the war. British India imported more than $4,000,000 worth of American motor cars in 1916-17, the shipments comprising 4,169 machines compared with only 609 from all other countries.

The trade of the United States with China has been growing steadily and will advance more rapidly when adequate shipping facilities become available. There are now 216 American firms in China out of a total of some 7,000 foreign concerns. America sells to China 66 per cent of the motor cars imported, 63 per cent of the leaf tobacco, 57 per cent of the kerosene, 47 per cent of the nails, 42 per cent of tin plate and 30 per cent of the steel plate. The recent announcement by the State Department of the approval of loans to China by American bankers, the amount of which is said to approximate $50,000,000, and the awarding of contracts by the United States Shipping Board for the construction of a number of merchant vessels at the Chinese Government shipyard at Shanghai, are factors that will be important in strengthening our already well established friendship and will lead to material gains in trade.

With the continued development of American-Japanese commerce and the active demand for American goods in the Dutch East Indies, the outlook for our Oriental commerce could hardly be more encouraging. Our growing merchant marine will play an important part in holding for us the share of Far Eastern trade that we have gained during the war.

J. B. P.

Election Simplifies China's Political Situation

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

President-elect of China, Hsu Shih-chang

THE political race between President Feng Kuo-chang and Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui has come to an end. Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State and Grand Guardian of the Emperor during the last days

of the Manchu Dynasty, has been elected China's next President. His election on September 4 was overwhelming, only a few votes being cast against him. Having considered all the political factors and concluded that there could be no possibility of his re-election, President Feng has intimated his wish to his supporters to discontinue the obstructive policy. It is understood in highest official circles that he has done so on condition that the Prime Minister would also retire into private life. The latter has given his word that he will do so, and in a circular telegram to the provinces and the commanders at various fighting fronts despatched last Sunday evening has announced his decision to resign after the election.

Stripped of all political farces, euphemisms, pretensions and subterfuges, the situation in Peking to-day is entirely different from what it was ten days ago. Prime Minister Tuan then declared that he would resign after the presidential election. In other words, he would see to it that his friend Mr. Hsu be elected China's new Chief Executive before his retirement. President Feng, however, wanted him to resign at once and before the election, although he did not say so plainly, believing as he did that the overthrow of the Tuan Cabinet would leave himself in control of the situation. In consequence, from the 21st of August to the end of last week, a dozen telegrams were received by Peking from General Wu Pei-fu and other commanders insisting upon the postponement of the election. President Feng has been convinced that it is useless to fight a losing battle. He cannot help expressing satisfaction with the public pledge from the Prime Minister of his decision to resign. At first he feared that he might lose face if he retired alone and left his rival remaining in power. As they have both agreed to vacate their respective offices, the struggle between them lasting one full year, may be regarded an even one.

A consideration of the respective strengths of the Prime Minister and the President will show why both of them should resign simultaneously. Last year at this time, after the overthrow of Chang Hsun's monarchical movement, Prime Minister Tuan had the confidence of the people, and the whole country, with the exception of four provinces in the South-west, was with him. He has, however, recently lost this unprecedented popular confidence on account of the reckless borrowing of Japanese money for military purposes, by his cabinet associates. For Japanese loans, the best of China's natural resources have been pledged as security or given away in the form of concessions. General Terauchi, Japan's Prime Minister, who would only be too willing to help General Tuan at ordinary times, is himself confronted with a cabinet crisis, and has no time to attend to Chinese affairs. General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, is perhaps the only wholehearted supporter of General Tuan, whilst General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, appears to share the opinion of the majority that the days of the present Cabinet are numbered, and does not exert much effort to save it from its inevitable fall. To-day General Tuan is a fallen idol all through the faults of his followers, but in Peking he still retains sufficient influence to have Mr. Hsu elected the next President of China. The An Fu Club, to which belong most of the members of Parliament, is still backing him up, and has committed itself to the carrying out of his wishes in the matter.

The President has withdrawn from this contest only after having exhausted every means at his disposal to capture the first office of the land. The Peace Party under his leadership has truly worked hard during the last three months for his retention at the Presidential Palace for another term. Soon after the recapture of Yochow and Changsha from the Southern forces, agents were sent to try to secure the support of General Wu Pei-fu, who was looked upon as an important figure then and more so now, having under his command three divisions of the best Chihli troops. Until a fortnight ago, they succeeded in winning him over to their side. The recent despatch of several telegrams by him advocating peace and demanding that the election be deferred is the eloquent testimony of their triumph. The prize which the Peace Party offered to General Wu was the Military Governorship of Hunan. The threat of General Wu to withdraw his troops from the front and his recommendation that the soldiers under General Chang Chin-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, replace them, are part of the game. On cold calculation, he knew that General Chang, commanding only one division of troops, would not be able to accept his recommendation. The only alternative left is for General Chang to resign the Military Governorship. As anticipated, following the threat, he did tender his resignation to Peking in a telegram declaring that General Wu's troops must not be withdrawn and that he was willing to go. The full significance of his telegram was, however, known to General Tuan's followers in time, and the holding of the presidential election was accordingly hastened. These telegrams have unexpectedly defeated rather than furthered the object of the Peace Party.

General Wu's loyalty could have been preserved had less discrimination been shown by the Government to its supporters at the fighting fronts. It was he who attacked Yochow and Changsha and recaptured them, whilst General Chang Chin-yao's troops, although they were present at the battle, did not strike a single

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blow. General Wu should have been appointed Military Governor of Hunan as a fitting reward for his service, but instead General Chang, least deserving it, was given the appointment. Secondly, although General Chang's troops have been behaving themselves disgracefully—robbing innocent people and committing all kinds of depredations characteristic only of the worst type of robbers, and although General Wu's troops have been conducting themselves like gentlemen and respecting the rights of the people, yet the Government did not punish the one nor praise the other. Thirdly, only after the fall of Yochow and Changsha were the Fengtien troops sent to Hunan in order to enjoy all the glory belonging to victors. Their presence in that province tends to show the distrust of the Government in General Wu. For these three reasons the deputy Commander-in-Chief has changed his attitude, condemning in strong terms the present Cabinet and at the same time cooperating with the Peace Party wholeheartedly.

The Peace Party has also been working in Fukien. Three months ago, the loyal force in that province was in great danger of annihilation. A division of troops under the command of General Tung Pao-hsuan was sent from Chekiang to reenforce it. Chiang Tseng-kwei and Liu Kung-wang, former military governors of Chekiang, were supplied with funds to buy over General Tung, but they failed to do so at that time. A week ago General Tung appeared to have succumbed to their temptation of shining silver, as a regiment of his has revolted and joined the revolutionary forces. It is said that the object of the Peace Party in the movement was to secure the fall of Foochow, the Capital of Fukien, and then to urge the President to issue a Mandate dismissing Prime Minister Tuan, as his predecessor, Li Yuan-hung, had done to him, and announcing the failure of the war policy.

There is now nothing left for the President to do except to vacate his office a month from now. According to the Provisional Constitution, the retiring President should formally resign on the 10th of October, and the new one then assumes office. President Feng, it is believed, will leave Peking for Tientsin, where he will reside in retirement at the beginning of October, namely a few days before the actual expiration of his term, in conformity with the Oriental law of modesty. The new President, for the same reason, will not occupy the Presidential Mansion immediately after the departure of his predecessor, and for a while will transact business at his own home. At the time when the President leaves the Prime Minister will resign. Undoubtedly he entertains the fear that should he leave the Cabinet too early, the President might issue a few Mandates which would do a world of harm. Nor does the President like to have the Prime Minister left behind. Both of them will thus have to leave Peking together. Subsequent to this, either Tien Wen-lieh, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, or Chien Nun-hsuan, Minister of the Interior, will be appointed Acting Prime Minister. This Cabinet will be transitory and short-lived, after which a more stable and permanent one is to be organized with a more responsible Prime Minister at the head of it. This is the consensus of opinion in the Capital regarding the procedure of the forthcoming change of the new administration.

The question of late has been asked as to whether Hsu Shih-chang will accept the Presidency knowing as he must that Generals Feng and Tuan would leave behind them a heritage of entangling problems, internal as well as international, and that he would not be sure that the opposition would respond to his invitation for a frank exchange of views on the question of a compromise between the North and South. Many believe that he will. As a matter of fact, I learn that General Tuan has already been consulting the President-elect on state affairs and ascertaining his opinion. The latter has given his views not reluctantly. The Presidency is a high honor, and Mr. Hsu will not decline it, although Chinese good taste may require his official refusal of it for a while.

The election of the Vice-president will be held on the 5th instant. As there are so many candidates for the Vice-presidency, and as an agreement as to which of them—President Feng Kuo-chang, Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui, General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, General Chang Tso-ling, or Military Governor of Fengtien—should be the candidate acceptable to them all has failed, this question will have to be left in abeyance for the present, it appears. Remaining a bone of contention, it can only be settled in two ways. It may be settled by the Southern and Northern representatives when peace negotiations for the unification of the nation commence. In that case, a Southerner, either General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, or Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan, the occupant of the first position of the revolutionary government at Canton, will be made Vice-president. Should the peace negotiations fail, the new President may find it necessary to select a man to be the candidate for the office who has his confidence or who will be useful to him as a political tool. If he does so, he will not exert his influence openly, as this does not become a Chinese gentleman.

This is a brief and faithful survey of the actual political situation existing in China to-day. Such rumors as the split of the An Fu Club, and the bribing of members of Parliament by the President have been invented by the editors of the two opposite parties, who have no better

way to while away their time, as they have admitted to me themselves. At their best they are premature. So are those of another *coup d'etat* in the making, of the mobilization of General Chang Tso-ling's troops in the direction of Peking to restore the little Emperor to his Throne once again, and of the presence of China's modern sage, Kang Yu-wei, in the Capital, who is reported to have been advocating for China a limited monarchy. The situation, in the opinion of those who are in the confidence of those "high up," who juggle with the destiny of four hundred million people and the unlimited natural resources of China, is much improved to-day, although no one will be bold enough to declare that it will remain so to-morrow, for things in this country usually move with the speed of the Irish express.

Peking, September 4, 1918.

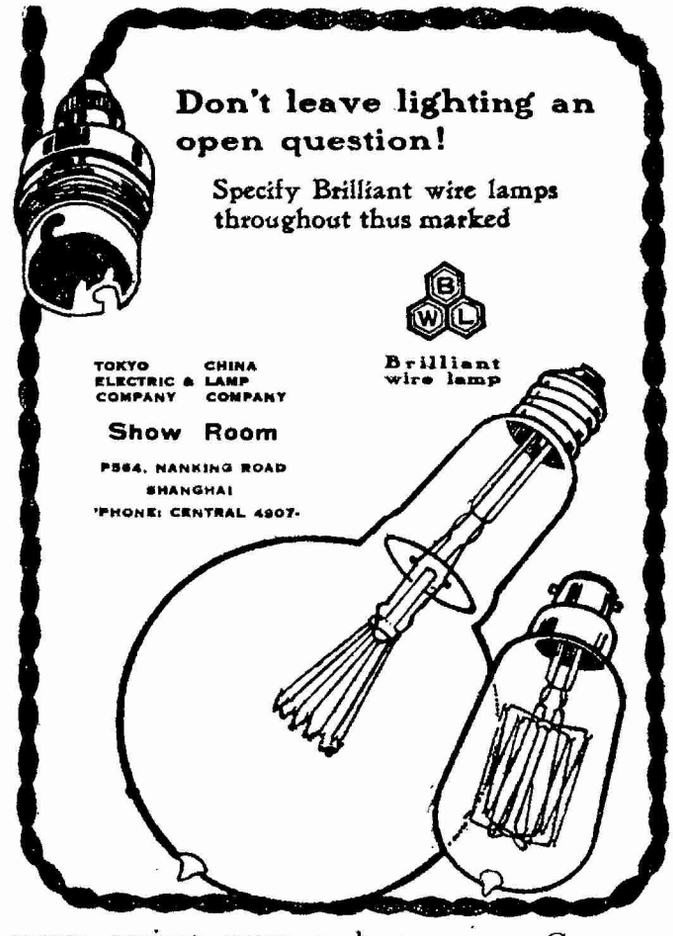
President Wilson's Labor Day Address

THE following is President Wilson's Labor Day (September 2) message:

"Labor Day 1918 is not like any Labor Day that we have known. Labor Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together but we did not realize, as we do now, that we are all enlisted men; members of a single army of many parts and many tasks but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set towards a single objective. We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded, a weapon which, if we were to lay it down, no rifle would be of any use.

"And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defence against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force.

"But it is clear now that it was much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interests of the governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world



secure against every such power as German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation: not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants not their master.

"This is, therefore, a war of all wars which Labor should support, and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests so long as governments like that, which after long premeditation drew Austria and Germany into this war, are permitted to control the destinies and daily fortunes of men; plotting, while honest men work, and laying fires of which innocent men, women and children are to be the fuel.

"You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The army of laborers at Home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the fields of actual battle. And the laborer is not only needed as soldiers in this war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the Front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are Crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would

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despise any one who fought for selfish advantage and his nation. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere, as well as the homes they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe and men everywhere be free, as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own land: great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible.

"Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension, not only of what we are about and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free to render justice to all and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own very existence depends.

"We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking council with no special class: it is serving no private or single interest: its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days which burn the dross away. The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class among us: we realize as we never realized before that we are comrades dependent on one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided.

"And so we join hands to lead the world to new and better days."

Opening of Peking-Tungchow Red Cross Highway

BY ROGER S. GREENE

(The following article has been written especially for the "Review" by Mr. Greene, who is Resident Director of the Rockefeller Foundation in China, and special representive of the American Red Cross for Flood Relief.—Editor.)

ON August 31 the construction of the new highway from Peking to Tungchow was completed and the road was formally turned over to the local authorities, after inspection by His Excellency Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, Wang Ta, Governor of the Metropolitan District, and General Li Ch'ang-t'ai, commanding the Peking Gendarmerie.

It will be remembered that the construction of this road was undertaken as a measure of relief for the inhabitants of the flooded regions of Chihli and the Metropolitan district, after the disaster of last year. Since the cold prevented work on the dykes during the winter months, it was suggested that men from the needy families might be employed in removing the slabs from the worn-out stone road and in breaking up the granite into ballast for a macadamized roadway. While in the old days this slab road had formed a most useful and important means of communication between Peking and the system of waterways which had its terminus at Tungchow, of recent years the road had become almost impassable, owing to the wearing of great ruts in the stones, and in some places to the actual undermining and washing away of parts of the roadbed.

An agreement was reached between the Director-General, Hsiung Hsi-ling, and the American Red Cross Flood Relief Committee, in accordance with which each side contributed $100,000 (Chinese currency) for the work. Some 4,000 laborers were recruited in the flooded prefectures, the greatest number being from Wenan Hsien, where the flood water is still standing, and work was commenced towards the end of December 1917. After some adjustments in the organization, Captain R. T. McDonnell of the 15th Infantry, who was specially detailed for the purpose, assumed charge of the construction work, being assisted by Yang Tung, who represented Mr. Hsiung's office and handled matters involving relations with the Chinese authorities and the policing of the laborers, and by S. Moore Gordon of the American Presbyterian Mission, who supervised the paying and feeding of the men. The wages paid to ordinary laborers was $6.50 per month, of which only 50 cents was paid in cash to the men. After meeting the cost of the grain and coal issued to the laborers, the balance, averaging about $3.00 per family per month, was remitted to their families in the interior monthly, through American and British missionaries working in their vicinity. The total amount paid to the refugees and their families was up to July 31, 1918, $130,940.17. Larger expenses than was anticipated were required for tools and equipment, contract work such as stone laying, repair and construction of bridges and culverts, and other work for which the refugees were not qualified, and the administrative expenses were unexpectedly heavy, so that the total cost of the road will come to nearly $200,000, which would be excessive if the work had been done under contract. Besides the difficulty of working during the cold months, on the whole the refugee laborers were found unsatisfactory for this type of work, to which they were unaccustomed, and the payment of most of the cash wages to relatives at home seemed to make the men feel less interest in their jobs, than they would have had if they had been working near their homes under ordinary conditions. Some piece work was done, but even this did not greatly improve matters. As

compared, however, with the distribution of grain to refugees without the requirement of work in return for the assistance given, the experiment was very satisfactory, and there have been many testimonials to the appreciation in the country districts of the aid thus given to destitute families.

The total length of the road from the bridge immediately outside of the Chihua Men, to the boundary of the Peking-Mukden railway land near the West Station at Tungchow, is exactly thirteen miles. An additional 3,500 feet of macadamized roadway was constructed to the middle of the city at Tungchow, from the point where the main highway turns south towards the railway station. That part of the road which passes through the country consists of a macadamized roadway 15 feet wide, with a row of stone slabs on each side, which serves the double purpose of protecting the edge of the road and furnishing a track for wheelbarrows. On each side there is an earth shoulder 3 feet wide, the total width being thus 26 feet. For the greater part of the way there was an excellent foundation for the road in the lime concrete base laid for the old slabs, which was in some places nearly 18 inches thick, though in others there were almost no signs of any foundation at all, as a result of which the slabs had in the course of time become badly displaced. An earth cushion was laid over the old foundation before placing the ballast in position. The thickness of the layer of ballast varied from 12 to 14 inches at the crown and from 8 to 11 inches at the sides, the difference being due to irregularity in the roadbed and the undesirability of filling too much with earth. This makes an unusually heavy road, some of the new country highways in this vicinity being constructed with not more than six inches of broken stone. As the road runs for the greater part of the way on a high embankment, the drainage was a comparatively simple matter in the country, though it was necessary to build 15 culverts and to lay drains under the road in four places. Grants were also made to neighboring villages for the excavation of two large drainage ditches. In the suburb outside of the Chihua Men at Peking, it was necessary to build rather elaborate surface drains and to do a great deal of grading. In this section the new road has effected a remarkable transformation, the suburb which in recent years has been the most untidy of those about the capital, and almost impassable in time of bad weather, having become as orderly as the main streets within the walls. In the city of Tungchow also, brick gutters were laid, and the people of the city took the occasion to tear down the curtain walls in front of the two gates through which the road passes, and to repair the gates themselves, thus effecting a great improvement in the appearance of the approaches to the city. East of the Chihua Men suburb a new reinforced concrete bridge was constructed, and three other bridges were repaired, including the historic bridge at Palichiao.

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Special acknowledgments are due to G. A. Kyle, Engineer-in-chief of the Chu-chin Railway, and to R. A. White, of Messrs. Frazar & Co., who devoted a great deal of time to the preparation of plans and estimates, and to the supervision of the work in its earlier stages, as well as to Professor J. Bailie of the University of Nanking, who had the whole responsibility of arranging for the care of the refugees on their arrival, as well as for the payment of wages at the outset. Professor Bailie threw himself wholeheartedly into the work at the time when weather conditions and the settlement of organization problems made the task most difficult. Mention should also be made of the assistance rendered by Sergeants Schwager, Prater and Lewis of the 15th Infantry, who were detailed to work under Capt. McDonnell.

It is hoped that the road will be made available not merely for pleasure vehicles and other light traffic, but also for use by the farmers and merchants along its route, who now suffer during the rainy season a serious handicap from the primitive undrained roads which are often impassable for cart traffic. A number of carts with tires four inches wide have been introduced as an experiment, and it is possible that means may be found to extend their use, as has been done at Dairen in the Japanese leased territory, thus making it possible for Chinese carts to use the improved roads without ruining them.

Wang Ta, Governor of the Metropolitan District, has undertaken to see to the maintenance of the road. This enlightened official has already distinguished his administration by building a number of macadamised roads in the country around Peking, notably those to Tongshan and the Western Hills, the latter being probably the most beautiful drive that can be taken in this country, and we may therefore be confident that the new Peking-Tungchow highway will be well looked after so long as he is in office.

Peking, September 1, 1918.

Economic Development of Japan a Lesson for China

BY H. P. SHASTRI

BEFORE the outbreak of the War men thought that Asia was fast becoming another Africa—an economic dependency of Europe and America. But the rise of Japan as a great industrial and commercial Power during the last four years has altered the situation and in future Japan will become a serious competitor of Western nations. Before the War she was mainly an agricultural nation, exporting to no appreciable extent. But now her exports exceed her imports by many millions of dollars and her manufacturing enterprise is rising with amazing rapidity. According to the calculations of the Finance Minister, Shoda, Japan's imports since the beginning of the war aggregated Yen 2,623,000,000 and exports Yen 3,799,000,000, the resulting favorable balance being Yen 1,175,000,000, to which we must add another Yen 700,000,000 "from other sources." The statistics for 1917 show that the foreign trade of Japan during the year had an excess of exports over imports amounting to nearly Yen 590,000,000, beating all previous records. To realise this enormous national gain the reader should remember that during the fiscal year ending a month before the commencement of the Great War Japan's imports had exceeded exports by Yen 33,000,000. But since the War her exports themselves have more than doubled. To mention a single instance, to the Dutch East Indies "Japan's shipments were worth six times as much in 1916 as in 1913."

Japan is manufacturing Western articles and shipping them not only to the East but to the West as well. She exported before the War about 60,000 lead pencils annually, but in 1916 she shipped a million gross, much of it to Europe. Japan exported to America in 1913 underwear worth Yen 250,000 but in 1917 she sent nearly eighty times that amount. She is now able to manufacture quite modern and un-Asiatic articles and quite recently she has shipped out thermos flasks to the value of about $170,000. All the articles like chemicals, dyes, dolls, mechanical toys, surgical and musical instruments, false teeth, rubber goods, etc., which Europe supplied before the War are now manufactured and exported by Japan and in many cases the Japanese articles are cheaper. No country can successfully develop its industry without state aid and Japan has fortunately a government which is giving her traders and manufacturers all possible assistance. Since the outbreak of the War the Japanese have invested a new capital of two and a half million yen in banking and commercial enterprises. In March 1918 ninety-seven manufacturing, forty-eight commercial and thirteen mining companies were promoted or extended.

The progress made by Japan in chemical industry is simply astounding. The Chemical Industry Exhibition held in Tokio last year was a marvelous achievement. More than seventy-five firms produce potassium chloride and many of the chemicals which came from Germany before the War are now manufactured in Japan. Machine-making too is being pushed on at a rapid speed, three new companies with a capital of nearly two billion yen having been established to manufacture machinery, and thrice as much capital has been invested in electric enterprise. What wonders Japan has worked in the electric industry was clearly shown in the electric exhibition held in Tokio in March of this year. In the textile industry Japan has made marvelous progress and it has proved such a lucrative enterprise that the Amagasaki, the Settsa and the Wakayama spinning companies have each declared a dividend of 100 per cent for this term.

Government subsidies which used to be freely given before the War have been extended during the progress of the War too. Under the protection of the Government the sugar industry has progressed considerably and now Japan, besides supplying her own market with fine sugar, exports that commodity to other countries. The Government has also encouraged the iron production by granting immunity from taxation for ten years. The Government has guaranteed an 8 per cent dividend for a ten-year period to the companies manufacturing dyestuffs. The insurance companies, too, have been helped and protected by the Government, which is in the position of guarantor of 80 per cent of the amount insured in case of disaster due to the War, although no part of the premium goes to the Government treasury.

The shipping companies have been very prosperous during the period following the outbreak of the War and in spite of the amazing profits made by them the Government has paid enormous subsidies to the shipping companies. The profits of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for 1916-17 amounted to forty-two millions, which is fifteen million more than the entire capital of the

company. The Germans regard Japan's shipping enterprise with considerable anxiety. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in a recent issue contained the following:

"That the German firms running lines to Asia will be in a difficult position should there ever arise competition with these Japanese firms, and that no amicable settlement need be expected. . . . ."

Those of the shipping companies whose boats have been chartered by the Allies have been given millions of yen by the Government to compensate them for the "sacrifices," six and a half million yen having been paid to those companies whose ships have been chartered by the United States alone. Before the War Japan's share of the carrying trade between the Pacific coast and Japan, China and Manchuria was 26 per cent.

When the War ends and the streams of international trade reach all over Asia, will Japan be able to keep what she has gained? About a year and a half ago Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg in a speech made mention of peace. This threw the Japanese market into such a panic that the stock exchange had to be closed. What will happen if peace is actually concluded. The official figures point out that the boom in Japanese commerce and industry reached its culmination about a year ago and that since then there has been a decline due mostly to the increased trade restrictions imposed by the Allies. Japan is quite alive to the dangers ensuing after peace and a tone of pessimism characterises the Japanese press. Premier Count Terauchi warned the Japanese business world last New Year's day when he told his countrymen that they were negligent of their own future in rejoicing over temporary balances of trade without looking further. "Are not Japanese traders," he asked, "so intent upon temporary gains that they think nothing of *sozei ranzo*?" This term *sozei ranzo*, meaning adulteration or bad workmanship, is frequently mentioned by Japanese discussing the future of their commerce. Some time ago the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce sent an expert to investigate trade conditions in Australia. In the report submitted by him there is a list of grievances against Japanese merchants which besides others contains the following:

"Shipments not coming up to sample, delay in shipments, breach of contracts, imperfect packing, supplying inferior goods, opening business connections elsewhere, in spite of agents already appointed." The same expert reported that the future of Japanese commerce was bright if these defects were removed. The Government has seriously taken up the question and is doing a lot to improve the situation by establishing an official inspection service. But as this system divides the respon-

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sibility between the manufacturer or shipper and the Government, the foreign merchants can not be sure with whom they are dealing.

No doubt Japan will lose many of her war industries soon after peace is concluded. For instance her toy industry, in which she cannot compete with the nations from whom she learned mechanics, has no bright future. On the other hand her textile industries, which are very well organised, more or less on German lines, can stand any competition in any country of the world.

Japan is preparing herself fully for the trade competition following the conclusion of peace and the Government is seriously considering the question. Concerns like the Home and Foreign Enterprise and Trust Co. Ltd., are doing a lot to meet the situation after the War. Commercial museums are being established in other countries, one having been recently established at Singapore, and another at Harbin is under consideration. A new economic body to consider after-the-war development has been established. It consists of four commissioners of enquiry representing, respectively, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Agriculture and Commerce, of Finance and of Communications. Much is being done under the recommendations of Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to develop the iron industry, the silk industry, fisheries, sheep-raising, commerce, agriculture, applied science, etc. In short, the people as well as the Government are doing all in their power for the "Economic self-determination of Japan," to use a characteristically Japanese expression. In November 1916, Premier Count Terauchi declared at a reception-meeting given by the Chamber of Commerce: "One thing necessary to the absolute independence of a state is that state's ability to supply its own needs in raw materials. It is only after this state has been reached that a nation can be called truly prosperous. It is upon this principle that we must build for the economic development of Japan."

Nearly 60 per cent of the imports of Japan consist of staples indispensable to Japanese industry, such as wool, pulp, leather, iron, aniline dyes, raw cotton, rubber, etc. Japan has learned the lesson in the War that she must not depend too much on the outer world for the supply of raw materials. She has therefore taken proper steps to strengthen herself on this score. Already the importation of Australian sheep to develop the wool industry has been taken in hand.

In spite of her great efforts, Japan cannot supply some of her needs, especially iron. In 1916 the production of iron fell short of consumption by 60 per cent. The solution of this problem can be found in China, where Japan has already secured control or partial

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control of some 170 million tons of coal under ground. The Japanese Government has decided to work the mines in Chinlingchen, which are controlled by Japan and which have been developed to some extent by the Germans during their occupation of Tsingtao.

To carry out these plans it is not necessary for Japan to dominate China politically, though economic domination of China is unavoidable. Attempts are being made vigorously to invest millions in the Yangtze Valley and the development of the banking industry of Japan in China has been remarkable. Many people doubt very much whether Japan will find an easy field for economic domination of China. The more pessimistic we feel when we see how unpopular is the Japanese making himself in the Far East. Besides, the voice of that section of the Japanese who advocate political domination of China to make the economic control permanent and effective is becoming louder and gaining followers.

Prof. Kawada, of the Imperial University of Kyoto, in an article on "An Oriental Economic Monroe Doctrine," says:

"Japan must confine her expansion in the Orient to the economic field, but in this field she must establish herself so firmly as to exclude other Powers. To this end she must convert the Oriental world into one big self-supplying sphere independent of, and impenetrable by, the economic power of the West, by exploiting the natural resources and establishing or developing industries all under the control of the Orientals themselves, assisted by the Japanese, materially and otherwise. . . . All that is aimed at is the independence of Oriental economy under the guidance and control of the Japanese Empire."

Shanghai, August 31, 1918.

China's Full Participation in the Siberian Expedition

BY IDA KAHN, M. D.

China's Well-known Woman Physician and Author

AS welcome as rain after a drought comes the welcome news of China's participation in the Allied Expedition to Siberia; but following close upon the grateful joy with which this news is received, comes the chilling fear that our participation in this momentous movement may not be full enough, and may thus be doomed to a dismal failure.

One of the chief reasons for the intervention of the Allies is to prevent the Austrians, Germans and Bolsheviks from checking the passage of the Czecho-Slovak troops, since these are endeavoring to free Siberia from the Bolshevik misrule with its Austro-German menace in the shadowy background. Now the question is, will the small contingents of British, French, Italian, Japanese, American and Chinese troops be sufficient to attain their purpose? It's a long, long way from Vladivostock to Irkutsk, with many smoldering points of contact all along the line, and how will a few thousands of men be able to accomplish their aim against countless hordes of barbarians led by the ruthless Germans? Even the protection of Vladivostock alone may prove somewhat of a problem since it has such a mixed population, hard to control. One spy at large may explode all the ammunition in the depots, and then where will the Allies be? Seven thousand Americans and a similar number of Japanese may seem like a lot of soldiers, but compare these with the Bolshevik forces and the Siberian territory and this apparent size of the army will shrivel up quickly. The only Ally capable of sending large contingents is Japan, and we may well hesitate before we ask her to despatch a great preponderance of men. The public press in Japan has proclaimed its readiness to enter Siberia with armed forces, and has declared nonchalantly that at the Peace Conference it might obtain the cession of Siberia east of Baikal. Suppose that the Russians were aware of the laudable ambition of some of the Japanese, would they welcome the Allied intervention represented principally by the Japanese? Would these same Japanese be easily led by the counsels of the Allies while they had a much larger proportion of troops? We much doubt these conjectures, and the Allies would better ponder these points well before taking any decisive action. The critical time may come when thousands of soldiers are required to save the Allied Expedition from utter annihilation, and then would it be a consolation to have tens of thousands of Japanese rushed over to be the saviors of the Allies? An overwhelming number of Japanese in Siberia may presage little good for the future of England or France, but it would certainly presage ill for the future of America.

Do not say that these are false alarms, for they are well within the realm of possibility. Neither say that America can take care of Japan very well after the War. When will the War end? Four years it has taken for the world forces in the effort to overcome the supremacy of military autocracy in Europe. Will they care to engage directly again in an effort to suppress the pretensions of another military autocracy in Asia? An autocracy bounded on the north by Russia and on the south by China, and including in its sphere the vast majority of the Mongolians and Slavs. Remember that Tolstoi has prophesied that the next great ruler of the world is to be a Mongolian Slav, and where else can it be well exemplified except by Japan as the ruler over Siberia and China? We may even go further and imagine the Central Empires as

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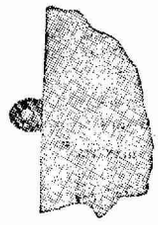

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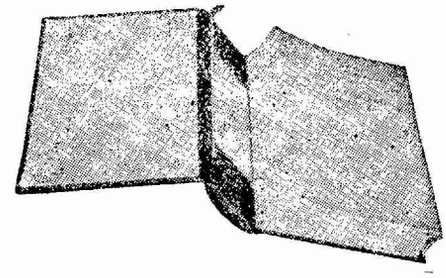

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

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saying to Japan, "Go to now; you may have Siberia if you will but leave us European Russia and be our faithful henchmen in the East." Nay, who knows but that the compact has been made already!

For what other reason has Japan practically bought out China and spent about two hundred and fifty millions here to exploit the land, when she herself has barely crept out of bankruptcy? Of course China is a bit rotten and deserves in a measure what she is getting, but does not the panderer merit some blame also? Even a celestial being from above has been tempted, according to tradition, and may not one from below? And when a country deliberately stoops as low as to stir up strife between the factions of a rival nation and then tries in turn to buy them all out, what else more base is there left for her to do? The Germans could not do worse than the Japanese are doing in China, and if the two should join forces, poor China would surely be the sacrifice. And why should not the two unite? In government, aim and practice they are one at heart, only one is Occidental, and therefore a bit more transparent and crude, while the other being Oriental is naturally more subtle and deceptive. Whether killing is done with the sword or by poison, are they not equally bad and equally to be condemned?

That China should be called upon to furnish the needed quota of men goes without saying. She could furnish tens of thousands without trouble, and under Allied leadership we challenge them to be below the Japanese standard. We are in Siberia to protect our frontiers, and the Russians would never think of gainsaying our aims. Thus we would afford them no ground for rallying around the Austro-German standard. There are no ancient grudges between us, and the Russians could accept our help without bending their pride, and at least we have one touch in common, for we are both infants striving to walk along the paths of democracy. Who knows but that in mutual help we might gain vigor and strength and soon by the aid of our kind allies be able to totter on alone along the ways of democratic statecraft.

Then there is another reason why China should be urged to take a fuller participation in the Siberian Expedition. We alone can furnish the supplies to the Allies, and that with the least amount of expenditure and trouble on their part. Eggs and meat of every description, wheat in vast quantities, rice in boundless measure, and good fruits and vegetables are all to be had close at hand; also we control the Eastern Railway so that things may be sent straight through. Even Japan has to depend upon us for her food supplies while we rely upon her only for a few luxuries. Give China a complete share in this undertaking and she will gladly conserve her supplies to meet the Allied need. We Chinese are a generous race, and we would love to be put upon our mettle to feed our own forces and those of our gallant allies.

Again, there is a vital demand why China should assume more than her proportionate share of participation in this Siberian business. She must do this in order to combat the pro-German propaganda in her midst. If she sends only two or three thousands of men over to Siberia, scarcely a ripple will be caused over the surface of the current of affairs in China, and few in the nation will be any the wiser of the fact that we are fighting with the Allies. But let tens of thousands of our picked troops from every province be despatched, and a vast amount of supplies be shipped over, and the whole country will be thrilled to its depths. At last our national conscience will be awakened and we will question why we are helping the Allies. A new wave of patriotism will sweep over the people, and the German propagandists will not have everything their own way in China. We have been guileless, and we need to be awakened to our peril of lukewarmness, for "He that is not with us is against us." Such is our position with our Allies. If we do not rally actively around the standard raised, then we are not for them. Give us a chance then to engage whole-heartedly with the Allies, and from Manchuria to Yunnan, and from Thibet to Shanghai everyone will know that we are fighting against Germany and oppression by her military power. Millions of money spent in war publicity movements could not accomplish as much as one month's full participation by China in this war. It becomes then our war, and Germany will not be able to persuade us that the world is oppressing her because it is jealous of her greatness and culture. Our pity for the Germans will then be turned into zeal for the Allies; and after the war is over, even then let the Germans struggle for economic supremacy here in China; we will not surrender it to her with too much ardor since we are one with the Allies.

And last but not least, we need to have a full participation in this Siberian Expedition because we wish to find our own soul. United against a common foe we will crush all our national discords and side by side we will fight for our country's salvation. Our soldiers, trained by the leaders of democracy, will hereafter never be so easily led by their commanders to forsake the laws of their country and will prove to be fit weapons for the wielding of a righteous government in the nation. Face to face with their Anglo-Saxon brothers they will catch a new vision of sacrifice and will absorb a new spirit—the spirit of humanity, which fulfils the law of Christ.

Since writing the above, word has come that there are 32,000 Austro-Germans on the

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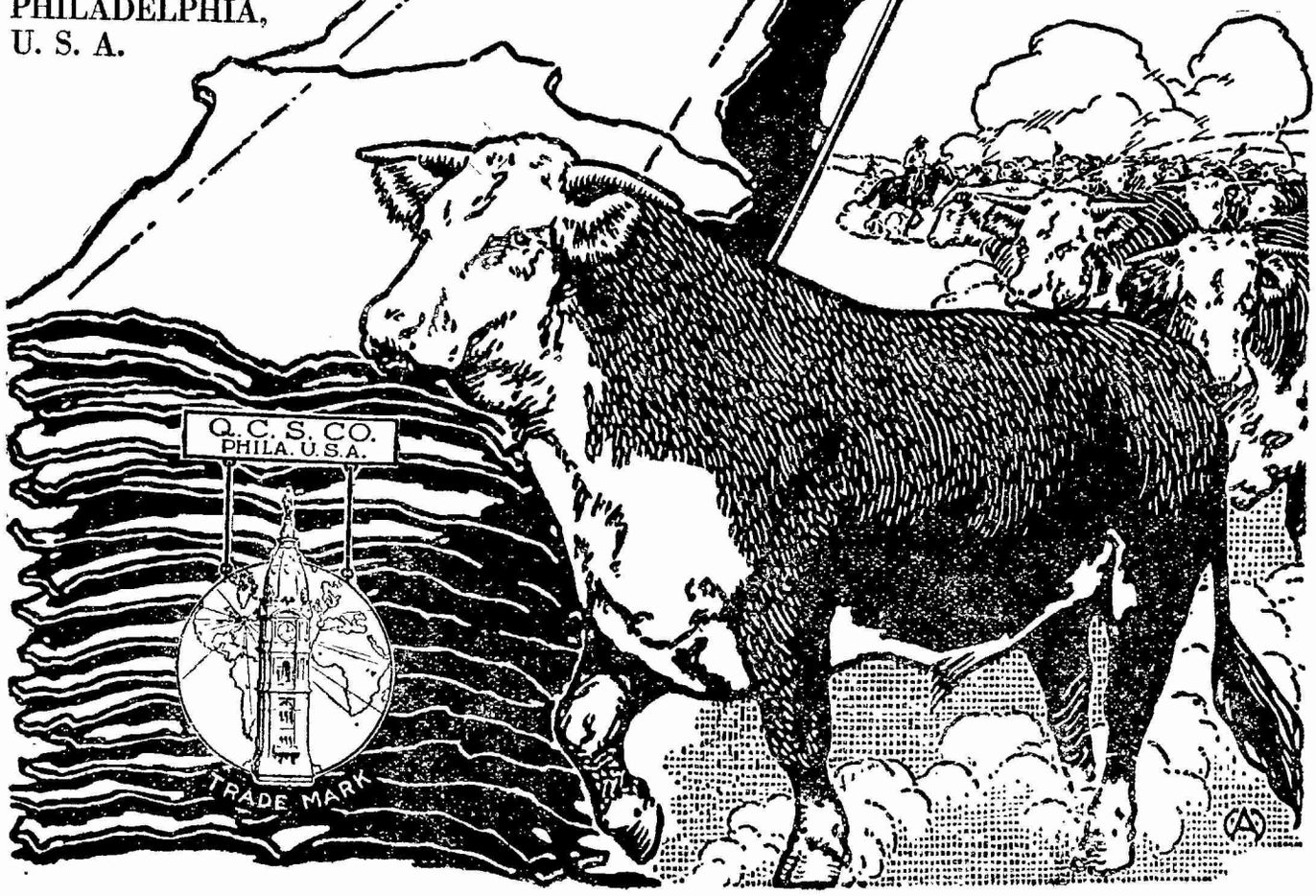

Siberian frontier and that the numbers are increasing daily. According to the local press, "The local Russians argue that more vigorous measures are required to unite the warring factions and restore order, and fear that the strife will continue until the Allies find a common ground for unity such as the expulsion of the Germans from Russia, which would constitute a rallying flag under which the rival factions may meet and cooperate without loss of dignity and without giving way to individual rivals." Let us promptly institute more vigorous measures by prosecuting to the fullest extent the participation of China in this Siberian Expedition. Only thus may we hope to obtain a glorious success on the Eastern Frontier.

Tientsin, August 1918.

Notes from Peking

Joseph Ripley, Engineer-in-chief of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, of which Hsiung Hsi-ling is Director-General, arrived in Peking yesterday evening from America. He was met at Tientsin by F. C. Hitchcock, Vice-President of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company.

***

Langdon Warner, American Vice-Consul at Harbin, accompanied by two Czecho-Slovaks, is leaving for Irkutsk next week by way of Kalgan and Urga to investigate conditions there.

***

The first agricultural demonstration and lecture train will leave the Chienmen Station in Peking early next week to tour the provinces. This is the first of the kind in this country. Dr. C. C. Wang, Managing Directory of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is one of its promoters.

***

This morning the Peking-Tungchow road built by the flood refugees under the supervision of Captain McDonald, of the American infantry, was turned over to the Metropolitan Governor Wang. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief, and Chen Hai-ti, Resident Director, inspected the road and found it well constructed.

***

Dr. Y. C. Chang, President of Tsing Hua College, returned from Shanghai to Peking yesterday. He went to the college this morning to assume his new office. He may have to go to Shanghai again in connection with the Tariff Revision Commission, of which he is Secretary.

***

Export of a large quantity of silver and copper from China since the beginning of the European War has resulted in a scarcity of these two metals. Negotiations with the Diplomatic Body regarding the prohibition of their export last year resulted in an embargo for a short period. It is now proposed to renew the negotiations.

***

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has received a petition from a number of oversea Chinese merchants, together with a proposition to establish an industrial bank in the Capital.

The Government has informed the Diplomatic Corps that in future no passports will be issued to foreign tourists who wish to visit Kirin, Heilungkiang and Mongolia until further notice.

***

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, personally called at the Foreign Office last week to express the thanks of his government for the kindness of the Chinese Government in removing the embargo on the exportation of rice.

***

Mr. Nakamura, the Japanese Minister to the Argentine, who had spent a few days in the Capital, departed for his post on August 29.

***

General Chang Huan-hsiang, Chief of the Staff to the Military Governor or Heilungkiang and Commander of the Chinese troops at Manchuli, has gone to Hailar to inspect the troops who are reported to have become restless owing to the conduct of the Japanese troops. The Japanese troops have been demanding the withdrawal of the Chinese troops to the rear, and the latter, according to a telegram from Heilungkiang, have now been transferred from the rear to Hailar and neighborhood.

***

The Japanese Minister made inquiry at the Foreign Office on August 27 as to whether the promulgated regulations regarding Chinese laborers in foreign countries applied to those in North Manchuria.

***

General Hsu Shu-cheng has been appointed Co-Director of the War Participation Bureau *vice* General Chin Yung-peng, who tendered his resignation a short while ago. General Hsu assumed his new post last week.

***

General Li Shun, the Tuchun of Kiangsu, has recommended twelve military officers to the War Participation Bureau for appointment.

***

By order of the Ministry of War, a consignment of telephone apparatus has been sent by the Peking Hankow Railway to the troops at the Hunan front.

***

Different public bodies in Hankow have telegraphed to the Government raising objections to the public sale of opium and the enforcement of the regulations governing the issue of Gold Currency notes.

***

General Chang Tso-lin and several other Tuchuns have again requested the Government to grant a special pardon to General Chang Hsun. This report, according to the *Peking Daily News*, is not accurate. What really took place was that General Chang Hsun's friends recently sent delegates to General Chang Tso-lin and the other Tuchuns asking them to intercede for him, but although some of the Tuchuns expressed their willingness to do so, up to the present nothing has been done.

***

According to a report by the Ministry of the Navy, owing to the urgency of national defence and the insufficiency of warships for commission, the Ministry is planning to construct two more warships of 10,000 tons each within this year. As soon as the necessary funds have been secured, the Kiangnan Dockyard will be at once instructed to commence construction work according to the designs prepared.

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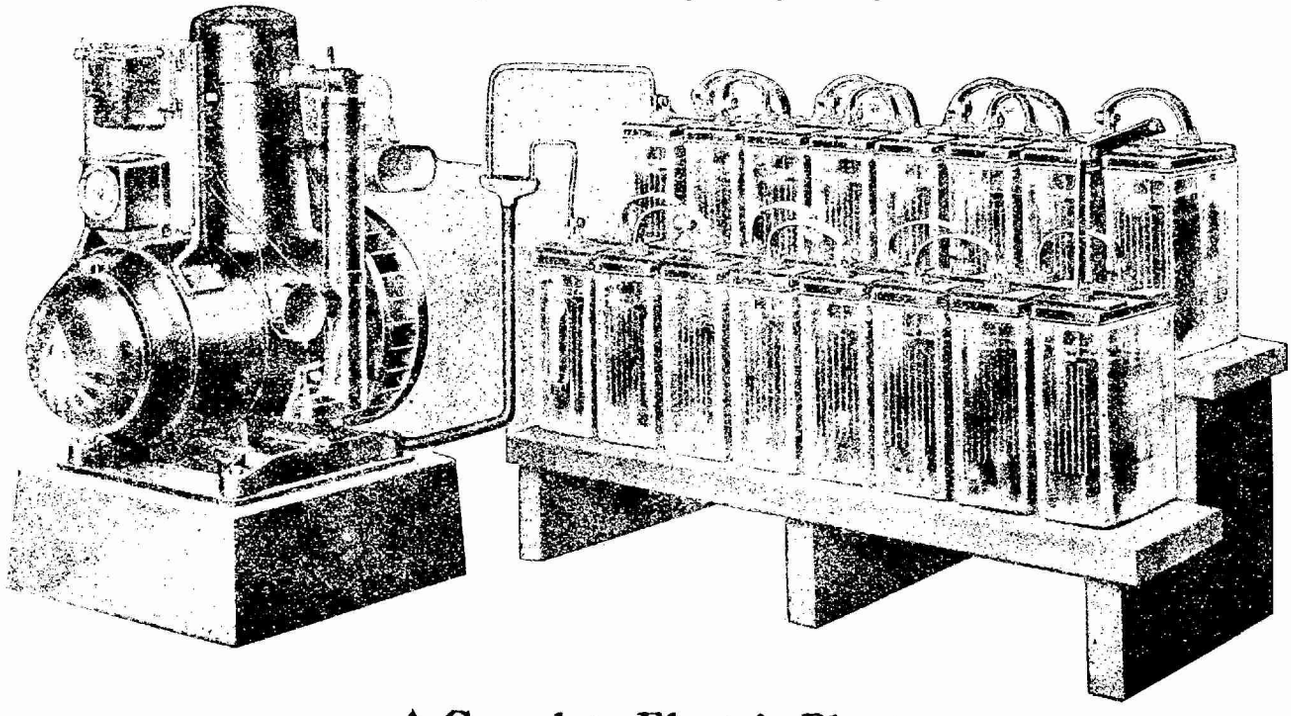

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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

Two Mandates were issued on August 27 ordering the Ministry of Finance to remit at once ten thousand dollars to the Civil Governor of Fukien and twenty thousand dollars to the Civil Governor of Honan for relief of flood sufferers in these respective provinces. In a telegram to the Government, General Li Hou-chi of Fukien stated that typhoons and storms had recently visited the districts of Shano-an, Yunhsiao, etc., destroying houses and inundating farm lands. Innumerable people in these districts have consequently been drowned and starved. The message of General Chao Ti of Honan, states that mountain torrents have broken dykes and have done much damage to the people inhabiting the territory along the rivers. The districts in the lower reaches of the rivers have suffered particularly keenly, owing to lack of time to find an outlet for the waters.

Who's Who in China

General Wang Yih-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Peking

General Wang Yih-tang, former Chairman of the National Council, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives August 20. He is under fifty. A native of the province of Anhwei, General Wang studied in both Germany and Japan. During the last days of the Manchu regime, he accompanied the five Manchu commissioners to Europe and America to study their constitutional governments. When he was in Germany, he picked up some German military knowledge. Upon his return to China, he passed an examination held for returned students successfully. Then he went to Japan further to pursue military science. General Wang was appointed military adviser to the late President Yuan Shih-kai. During the period he associated with many military men. When Yuan Shih-kai came to terms with the South-west regarding the cancellation of the Nanking Provisional Government, General Wang was one of the four representatives sent to interview prominent persons at Nanking on his behalf.

In the first year of the Republic of China, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives was instrumental in organizing the Kung Ho Tang, a political party. He was elected a member of Parliament, where he sat until its dissolution. He did much in electing Yuan Shih-kai as formal President on October 3, 1913. In consequence he was awarded the military governorship of Kirin. This office he held with efficiency, and so he once remarked in a Napoleonic way that "nothing is difficult if one bends one's energy to it. The word 'difficulty' is not found in my vocabulary." Later General Wang was, however, expelled from Kirin by the military officers, with whom evidently he was not on good terms. Yuan Shih-kai, his patron, then gave him the position of the Minister of Interior, but Yuan died soon afterwards following the failure of his monarchical movement. Soon afterwards General Wang left the Cabinet and founded educational institutions as his hobby. He organized the Kuo Ming University and the Chung Hua University. In 1916 and 1917 he went to Germany and France to study the military organizations of those two countries. Upon his return to China he renewed his associations with the military men of the country. He was active in politics. When the National Council for the remaking of the law on the organization and election of the members for Parliament was organized last winter, General Wang was appointed Chairman of it. After the completion of this work, he organized the An Fu club, the principal platform of which is to elect Hsu Shih-chang as President. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and is now elected Speaker of the House.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 28. The British advance eastward of Arras, thus carrying the line 1 mile further east along the Scarpe than the Allies have ever penetrated up to the present; Croisilles is captured.

August 29. After hard fighting the French carry Noyon and reach the southern edge of Happlincourt; they cross the Ailette between the Oise and the Aisne at several points, despite the resistance of the enemy, and capture Guny and Pont St. Mard.——The British capture Bapaume and reach the Bapaume-Beaulencourt road; between Peronne and Happlincourt they reach the Somme.——General Mangin's Army crosses the Oise for the first time and occupies Morlincourt on the left bank; a German attack at Morcham, on the west bank of the Somme, is driven back after a furious struggle. ——In Albania the Austrians capture the Italian positions in the southern part of Tomor Mountain and between Janica and Vojousa.

August 30. Northward of Bapaume the British make important progress, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt; Bailleul is retaken; the Hindenburg Line south of Bullecourt is crossed.——The French reach the summit of Mont St. Simeon, which forms the western limit of the great ridge overlooking the Oise which protects the enemy's right.——The British 3rd Army is within 300 yards of the Queant-Drocourt line, which is an even more elaborate obstacle than the original Hindenburg line;

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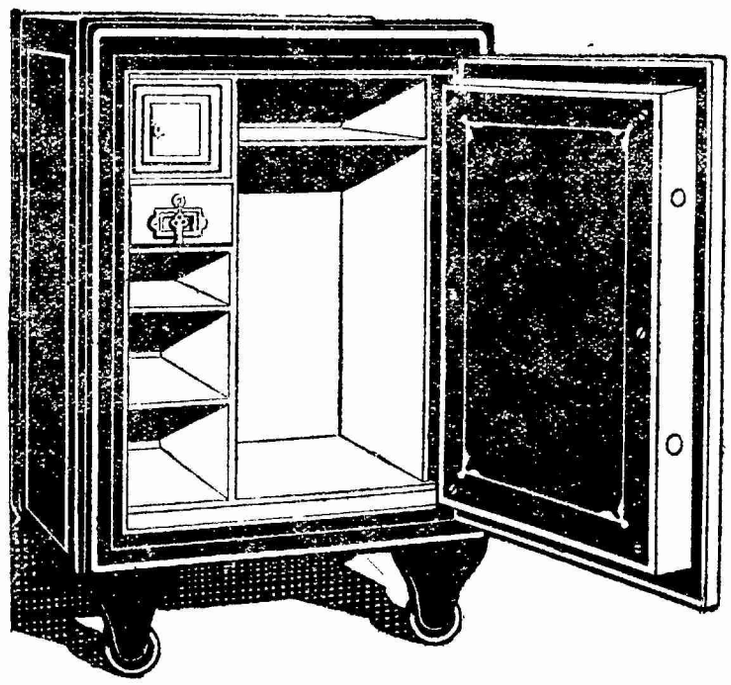

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the important townlet of Vaulx-Vraucourt is captured.

August 31. The British capture Mont Kemmel, in Flanders, and Mont St. Quentin, 1½ miles north of Peronne, and are advancing in the Arras and Lys sector.——The Franco-American forces enlarge their gains north of Happlincourt and Morlincourt, carry Juvigny and reach the western outskirts of Leury.

September 1. Australian troops capture Peronne, Flamicourt and St. Denis, and make progress on the spurs eastward and northeastward of Mont. St. Quentin.——The British drive the enemy out of the high ground at Morval and capture Beaulencourt and the ridge eastward of Bancourt and Fremicourt. ——Despite very heavy fighting in the region north of Soissons, the French capture Leury and gain a footing in the woods west of Coucy-le-Chateau, capturing Crecy-au-Mont.

September 2. Canadian and English troops break through the Drocourt-Queant line on a front of 6 miles.——Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Sailly-Saillisel, Saillisel, Riencourt-le-Cagnicourt and Neuve Eglise.——Between the Ailette and the Aisne the Franco-American forces continue to advance on the plateau east of Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny, capturing Leuilly and Terny-Sorny, despite a furious resistance.——The Germans launch a strong counter-attack in great strength eastward of Vaulx-Vraucourt, but are repulsed.

September 3. The British forces advance a maximum of 4 miles on a front of 20 miles, occupying Queant; in Flanders they occupy Wulverghem. ——Southward of Lys English troops capture Richebourg St. Vaast and establish themselves on the line of the La Bassee road between Richebourg and Estaires, capturing Estaires.——French infantry cross the Somme opposite Epinancourt; on the Vesle front they cross the river at several points.

September 4. The British reach the line of the Canal du Nord and occupy Ecourt St. Quentin, north of the Arras-Cambrai road.

CHINA

August 27. The Chinese Government assures the French and other Legations that since the Papal Nuncios appointed as the Vatican's political agents have hitherto proved unsatisfactory, no representative of the Vatican will be received until after the war.

September 2. The Japanese Legation at Peking, following the example of the British and French Legations, protests to the Chinese Government against the proposed gold-note scheme.

September 3. The Canton parliament telegraphs to Peking warning it that they will not recognize any President elected by the "illegal Peking parliament."

September 4. At the general meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives at Peking, 436 members being present, Hsu Shih-chang is elected President of the Republic of China by 425 votes.——A notification signed by prominent Southerners is delivered to the Customs at Peking, announcing that the Southern government intends to take over the Customs at Canton, by force if necessary.

SIBERIA

September 1. Japanese cavalry occupy Iman, on the Ussuri front; on the Manchuria front General Simeonoff's Cossacks reach the fortifications of Borzia.——The Soviet at Blagovestchensk declares a state of war to exist with China owing to Chinese troops joining the Allied advance into Siberia; the Amur front is closed and many goods belonging to the Chinese at Blagovestchensk are confiscated; navigation on the Amur and Sungari rivers is now closed.

September 2. The Bolsheviks evacuate Olivania, on the Onon, before the arrival of General Simeonoff's advance guard; the latter push on rapidly and take Siying Boulak, 240 versts from Manchuli.

September 3. The first contingent of American troops from San Francisco arrives at Vladivostock.——The Czecho-Slovaks occupy Verkne-Udinsk and capture Chita and Karimskaya station, thus freeing the Siberian Railway as far as Penza.

September 4. The Allied forces on the Ussuri front are steadily advancing and now occupy Biekin, two-thirds of the way to Habarovsk.——Major-General Graves, with his staff, arrives at Vladivostock to take command of the American forces there.

JAPAN

August 30. Owing to their demand for increased wages not being granted, the miners of the Iwaya colliery dynamite the office of the colliery and the residence of the colliery owner; at the Uchi colliery over 1,000 miners riot and take possession of the power station, where they destroy the electrical plant.

GENERAL

August 30. A London dispatch confirms the report that the Bolsheviks have shot the Tsarevitch.——The Japanese Consul-General and members of the Japanese Embassy leave Moscow for Japan; they were the last representatives of the Entente in that city.——The U. S. House of Representatives Committee approves a War Revenue Bill totalling G. $8,000 millions and imposing a tax of 80 per cent on war profits and heavy surtaxes on big incomes.

August 31. A Russian official message states that as a result of an attempt on his life at Moscow, Lenin has been wounded.——The Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Uritzski, is assassinated at Petrograd.

September 2. In consequence of the torpedoing of another Spanish boat, the Spanish Government orders the sequestration of one of the German vessels confined in Spanish ports.——A telegram from Victoria, B. C., states that Tang Hua-lung, Chinese Minister of Education, is assassinated by a Chinese barber, who commits suicide.

America

Paul Fung, said to be the only Chinese cartoonist and illustrator in America, who has been on the staff of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* for four years, has resigned and is now in the art department of the *Seattle Times*.

C. H. Chu, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, delivered an address before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world in San Francisco on July 12. The subject

of his address was "Chinese Trade Cooperation." Before going to America last spring Mr. Chu was secretary to President Feng Kuo-chang at Peking.

Dr. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador to London, has resigned his office on account of ill health. Dr. Page was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain in 1913. He is a business partner of Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York, and his home is at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. From 1896 to 1899 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, published at New York.

The China Mail Steamship Company, which operates the steamships *China* and *Nanking*, recently opened their new offices in the new building of the Bank of Canton located at Montgomery and Sacremento Streets, San Francisco. The building is of two storeys and its location is near the "Chinatown" section of San Francisco.

A drive for G. $133,500,000 will be conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in America beginning November 11. This is the largest financial drive ever launched in the history of the United States, and exceeds the campaign conducted for the Red Cross last spring. The amount to be secured is considered necessary to carry on the various activities of the Y. M. C. A. during the duration of the war. This includes work among the Chinese laborers in France, the work in Siberia, as well as the work with the soldiers in France, Italy and Belgium.

Men and Events

Earl B. Rose, of the law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, Shanghai, has departed for a two weeks' vacation at Tsingtao.

H. C. Norman, of the *China Press*, who has been on a four months' trip in the United States and Great Britain, has returned to Shanghai.

The American Liberty Loan Committee, which is planning the next Liberty Loan Drive in Shanghai, has established its headquarters at No. 26 Nanking Road.

According to news received here, M. Kahn, formerly French Consul-General at Shanghai and now Acting Consul at London, has been appointed Minister at Bangkok, Siam.

D. W. Deshler, head of the purchasing department of the Standard Oil Company, has resigned to accept the position of purchasing agent for the Rockefeller Foundation. His office will be in Peking.

Vinton Dearing, a brother of H. H. Dearing of the International Banking Corporation at Peking, was killed in action in France on July 18. He was a son of the late J. H. Dearing and Mrs. Dearing of Yokohama.

The marriage of Walter H. Chen, of the Commercial Press Ltd., Shanghai, to Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chang Ching-chi of Shanghai, will take place at the Cantonese Church, North Szechuen Road, on Saturday evening, September 14, at seven o'clock.

Kan Chiu-nan, of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company of China, who went to America last May, arrived at San Francisco seriously ill and was taken to a hospital for a surgical operation. He has now recovered. Mr. Kan, who is accompanied by his son, is now visiting in Washington, D. C.

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West China.

Professor John J. Heeren, of Shangtung Christian University, has returned to China after a year's leave of absence, which he spent in special studies at the University of Chicago. He is now visiting in Shanghai and expects to go to Tsinanfu in a few days.

Fifteen thousand dollars was netted from the second War Fund Drive at Nanking, China, according to the report of the Nanking Chapter of the American Red Cross. The Chinese contributions amounted to Mex. $4,221.40 and other contributions to Mex. $8,928.30.

The American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held in Detroit on August 7, voted to reduce the production of passenger automobiles for 1919 to 50 per cent of the 1918 production. It was stated that the curtailment is in accordance with the wishes of the American War Industries Board.

Dr. Carl F. Kupfer, president of the William Nast College at Kiukiang, has resigned because of action brought against him by the Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, on evidence given by the United States Government and the missionary body at Kiukiang. Dr. Kupfer is a naturalized American citizen but has been very outspoken in praise of the Germans during the war. At present Dr. Kupfer is in America and will not be granted a passport.

Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons; and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

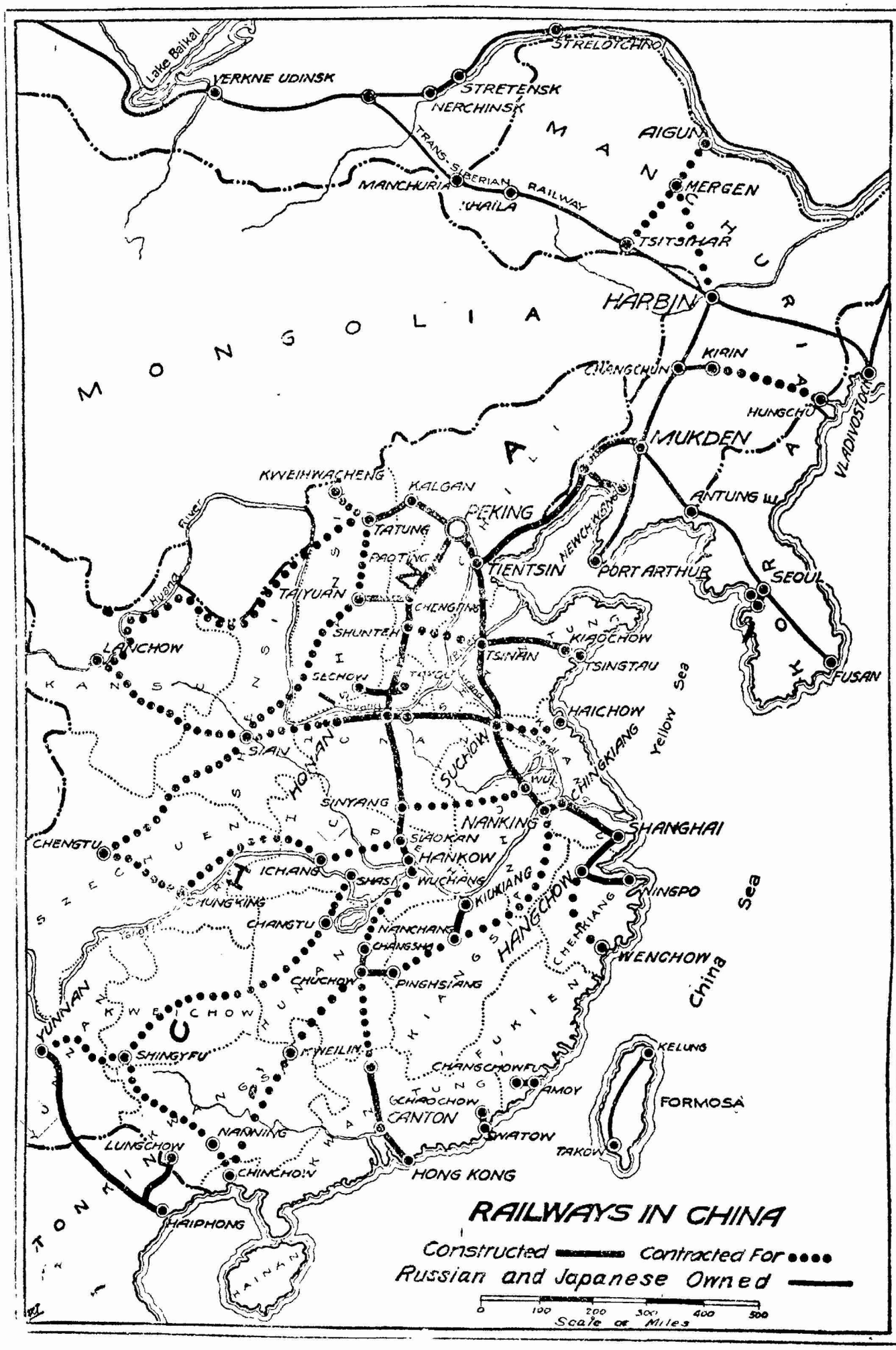
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from $.04 to $.08; by boat from $.002 to $.004; by wheelbarrow, from $.04 to $.12; by mule, $.06; and by railway, $.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of $6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building.—*From "Finance."*


RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
KOREA
Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNOI
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
KIRIN
CHANGCHUN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOCK
MUKDEN
ANTUNG
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
FUSAN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
TATUNG
PAOTING
TIENTSIN
NEWCHWANG
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
TSINAN
KIAOCHOW
TSINGTAU
LANCHOW
SECHOW
HAICHOW
SIAN
HONAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
KIUKIANG
HANGCHOW
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CHAOCHOW
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
TONKIN
Huang River

06-027

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

06-028

Miss Marjorie Brown and Miss Columbia Morgan, of Kansas City, Missouri, departed on August 15 for China, where they will do mission work at Tshuing Fu, in the province of Yunnan. They will work independently of any church organization, being supported by a wealthy woman of Kansas City.

As the result of cable orders received here from the home offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, China Mail Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Java line, the reduced rates on all tickets, including round trip tickets, missionary fares and special fares, will be abolished on November 1.

D. W. Edwards, Associate General Secretary of the Peking Chinese Y. M. C. A., was recently in Shanghai in connection with securing 100 men, Chinese or foreigners, to do Y. M. C. A. work among the Chinese laborers in France. Fifteen were assigned to duty from Shanghai and applications are still being received by the local committee.

A Mex. $10,000,000 capital has been secured for a proposed tramway service to be operated in Pootung, a Chinese city opposite Shanghai on the Whangpoo River, a place where many large foreign manufacturing and wholesale houses are located. The proposed tramway line will extend over a distance of nearly fourteen miles between Tung Ka Doo and Chuan Sha. The line will be used as a conveyance for passengers and for the fish merchants, special cars being constructed to meet the requirements for fish transportation.

Dr. Walter H. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, arrived in Shanghai on September 3 from Manila. Dr. Swingle will stay in Shanghai for two weeks and then will go to Peking. He is on his second tour of the Far East and will make a study of all phases of Chinese agriculture for the purpose of finding a remedy for the disease attacking citrus fruits in the United States, which formerly was discovered in China many years ago and was taken into the States.

W. A. Burns, manager of the American Trading Company of Shanghai and former president of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, on July 26 addressed the China Commerce Club of California at San Francisco. The meeting, which was presided over by Captain Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, was attended by about forty business men of San Francisco. Among the guests was David Jessula, a capitalist of Saigon, Indo-China. Mr. Burns in his address dealt with the general problems of American business in Shanghai since 1914. Mr. Burns visited for several weeks in California before going on to New York.

Women's Work

American Indians Aiding Red Cross

The American Indians who have enlisted and their wives and children who have remained at home have been doing their bit towards winning the war. An account of the answer given to the "Great White Father" in Washington when he called the Indians on the reservations to defend their land of freedom is as follows: Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has reported that he has received from one-

third of the Indian reservations a membership close to 20,000 to the American Red Cross and money contributed to the amount of G. $50,000 and further donations of hospital garments and knitted articles. Recently the Omaha Tribe held an auction for the Red Cross which netted G. $2,000, including $300 for a prize goat. At an Indian School for boys in the Northwest, 2,400 pounds of Sphagnum moss for surgical absorbent pads was gathered. It is reported that one of the large schools has a Student's Friendship War Fund, twelve war savings societies, and in one week bought 1,000 thrift stamps and 14 "Baby" bonds.

Shanghai Red Cross Shipment to Siberia

A shipment of 200 tons of hospital supplies, including 700 beds, blankets, pillows, sheets, 20 cases of bandages, and pyjamas made by the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross, was forwarded to Vladivostock on Friday, September 6, on the R. V. F. s. s. *Simbrisk*. In addition three motor cars were also shipped. All of the supplies have been purchased by the Shanghai Chapter with the exception of those manufactured in the local workrooms on 18B Kiangse Road. The amount of money expended by the Chapter here will be paid by the Red Cross headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Notes

The N. Y. K. liner *Kashima Maru* upon reaching Yokohama had G. $2,000 which was raised aboard through concerts and raffles to be turned over to the American Red Cross Chapter in Japan. Mrs. Evan J. Parker on her way to the Far East was largely responsible for the success of the raffles. This amount makes a record for any vessel crossing the Pacific for the East from the United States.

Word has been received by the American Red Cross Council at Washington that G. $118,000 was netted from the Red Cross fund drive ending July 6 in Chile.

Contributions to the American Red Cross Division at Washington up to date show receipts of G. $176,528,158. Only two divisions—the Gulf and the Northern—have reported their returns from the drive. With all of the 13 continental divisions still to be heard from finally, there is the prospect that the fund will go over the amount showing.

The Woman's Volunteer Motor Corps connected with the Newton Branch of the Red Cross in Massachusetts, now has a membership of over 50, and keeps from ten to fifteen cars a day busy in work connected with the Red Cross home service and the Y. M. C. A.

The Richelieu Grand Gold Medal originated by Cardinal Richelieu in the time of Louis XIV, and bestowed in the first instance on the Dames de Charite for their work in the hospitals in France, has just been voted to the American Red Cross by the Academie Francaise in appreciation of the "immense services rendered by this work to the victims of the war in France."

The War Council of the American Red Cross has appropriated the sum of G. $165,087 for the relief of the Greek population in the territory now being administered by that commission. This will go to-

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—10:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

06-029

wards the purchase monthly, for a period of three months, of 320 tons of foodstuffs and ten tons of soap. These monthly shipments will not be used in old Greece.

Women and Events

Miss Mabel McBaine, a school teacher of Oregon, has contracted to live alone in a tent far out in the Snoqualmie National Forest Reserve, on the summit of Cleveland Mountain in Washington, and keep watch for forest fires. She is employed by the forest patrol service of the government, and is filling a place formerly held by men before the war.

At a conference of representatives from all parts of the United States under the auspices of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, held in Chicago, Illinois, 1,000,000 women were enrolled who pledged to sell one-half of the coming Fourth Liberty Loan of G. $6,000,000,000.

Thirty-three women were included in the 135 delegates chosen at the unofficial Republican Primaries, held in New York in July, to attend the Republican convention at Saratoga, N. Y., on July 18. Two of the women delegates and two women alternates are negroes.

It has been announced by the War Department that the American Red Cross will act as the chief recruiting agency of the Army. Every possible means is taken to increase the enrollment of nurses and it is hoped that 1,000 nurses per week will enroll for two months. Nurses enrolling in the Army Nurse Corps are members of the United States Army and work directly under officers of the Medical Department of the Army.

M. C. P.

Correspondence

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

I beg to say that it affords me pleasure to read through the issues of MILLARD'S REVIEW you sent me. They are indeed a source of delight to me and not only I find that they contain numerous chronicles of facts but also that facts are made interesting reading-matter. Both the summary of news and other special items are vividly expressed and I am inclined to believe that your magazine is the only one of its kind in existence where a reliable supply of useful information can be gathered than can better be discerned; even those as hitherto published by others can rarely excel.

The treatment of various subjects such as relative to political affairs, social interests, and other economical points are striking features dealt with, and it seems desirable on my part to give a few comments for the encouraging works you thus forward.

As amongst the majority of business and professional bodies in general, doubtless, your magazine will find a wide circulation and as for the invaluable information it supplies, evidently those who are eagerly interested will find that they are pleasant reading. Particularly, your many contributors are to be complimented for your success which has been much attributed for the presentation of their interesting articles.

G. S. LOON

Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

There are many opportunities for industrial development in Soochow, but the two most needed industries are silk filatures and a factory for threshing and preparing grain for market. This city, owing to its nearness to Shanghai and its excellent railroad facilities, has excellent advantages for industrial development. Foreigners and Chinese interested in developing China industrially should pay more attention to Soochow.

KIANG DIA-CHUN

September 2, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Clean Sport and Better American-British Understanding

From the "North China Daily News"

The funny thing is that those who insist on absurd conventionalities are in deadly earnest. They honestly believe that they are matters of the utmost importance, and it is our (British) insularity and our hide-bound belief in the impeccability of our judgment in these trivial matters of taste and manners that make it so difficult for us to appreciate our neighbors and to avoid making them hate us. Until now there has been very little general cordiality between the Americans and ourselves, and the barrier has been very largely due to this nonsensical insistance on conformity. The etiquette of the White House as compared with the Court rules of Germany and Austria shows how far the Americans have thrown aside these useless encumbrances. Does anyone think that President Wilson is less of a gentleman or a feebler ruler than William or Carl because he is not surrounded by flunkeys in uniform? Is an American judge less wise or impartial because he does not wear a ridiculous mass of horsehair on his head? We have nourished all sorts of prejudices against Americans, and they against us, but these things are fading and will shortly be gone for ever. In Shanghai we are all feeling that we owe a debt of gratitude to the American gentleman who has made a stand for clean sport, and has set an example that it is hoped will have a lasting influence; and there is nothing that helps people to come together and really understand each other better than sport—except, perhaps, fighting shoulder to shoulder against an enemy who would destroy the ideals that both have lived for and for which both are ready to die.

Japan's Desire for Tsingtao

By Uyehara Etsujiro, member of the Japanese Parliament, in Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (Japan and the Japanese), Tokio

It is superfluous to say that Japan's destiny is closely bound up with the future of Asia, particularly China, and it is probably in the interest of both Japan and China that Tsingtao should remain in Japanese hands rather than in Germany's. Moreover, when it is remembered that Japan has made huge sacrifices for the pacification of the Eastern turmoil arising from the hostilities in Europe, Japan may be justified in retaining possession of the territory.

On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that on two occasions the Okuma Cabinet declared to the world Japan's intention to return Tsingtao to China. In making these declarations, the Okuma

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.25*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.28*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.38*	*17.23*	*18.25*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

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CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

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Ministry did not fix any time for returning the territory, so it may not be amiss for Japan to insist that it should be retroceded on the expiry of its period of lease [to Germany, 99 years from 1897]. But it is possible that Japan's insistence on this point will lead to some misunderstanding on the part of China and other Powers, who are under the impression that Japan intends to return the territory immediately after the termination of the war. It is of course quite another thing if the belligerent Powers, and particularly China, consent to the arrangement of Germany's lease of Tsingtao being transferred to Japan, but Japan's over-anxiety to retain possession of the territory in the face of strong opposition at the Peace Conference will expose her to the charge that she has ambitious designs of territorial aggrandisement.

Furthermore, it is expected that of all the Powers, China will be the most opposed to such an arrangement. It will not redound to Japan's advantage to hold the territory at the cost of China's friendship, which must necessarily be retained both for the peace of the East and for the future development of the Asiatic peoples. The most emphatic protest must of course be made by Japan to any arrangement for giving the territory back to Germany, but if China expresses an ardent desire to keep it herself and the Allies support China's claim, it would be advisable for Japan to abandon all claims to its occupation, for, to Japan the goodwill of the 400 million people of China is of greater value than the possession of Tsingtao.

The New Parliament's Tasks

From the "Peking Times," (Chinese-owned)

The new Parliament has several important tasks before it. First and foremost is the question of the Constitution. The Provisional Constitution is unworkable without universal good will and an all pervading spirit of complaisance that is not natural to human beings; and if it did work under these conditions it would bring not Utopia but chaos. It is so provisional that it has more than once had to be set aside. The drafts of the permanent Constitutions have not inspired universal benediction. No permanent Constitution will. It is the first task of the new Parliament to frame a Constitution that, without being ideal—no Constitution can be that in a human world—has in it elements that will command the respect and satisfy at least in part the demands both of moderate conservatives and moderate radicals; and it must be so framed that it can be modified as time reveals its defects without the necessity of a great national upheaval. The task requires infinite tact, unlimited patience, and an inexhaustible capacity for suffering fools gladly. If Parliament possesses these qualities, then there is some hope that it may evolve a Constitution for China that will stand permanently.

The second task to which Parliament should address itself is the task of financial re-organization. The finances of the country are in a hopeless state of chaos. Nothing but radical purging and heroic reconstruction can restore stability to the financial fabric. The first step towards this reconstruction must be the obtaining of a full and detailed statement of the financial position, a complete balance sheet of assets and liabilities. Incidentally, there must be a full statement of the recent loan commitments of the Government. Every detail of these must be laid before

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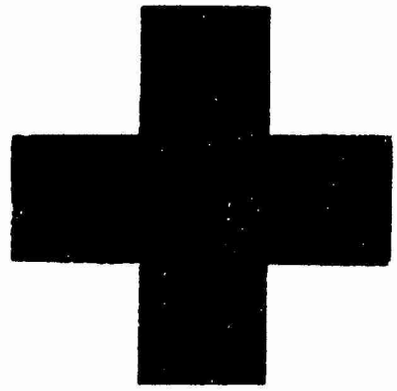

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(This space contributed by MILLARD'S REVIEW)

Parliament not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. The air is full of the gravest rumors. Scarcely a week has passed lately but there has been reported, correctly or incorrectly, a new commitment, the pawning of some new asset, the pledging of some new national security. Into these a searching and full enquiry must be made. Neither under the Provisional Constitution nor under any other worth the name, can national assets be pledged without the consent of the nation; and it will be one of the most serious tasks of the new Parliament to give or to withhold its approval to these various items, each on its own merits. Those who have made these loan contracts have nothing whatever to fear if, as presumably is the case, they are all fair and reasonable.

A third task, and one of urgent and immediate importance, is to find some means of reconciliation with the South and the election of a new president is only one of them. It is obvious that nobody has any stomach for fighting, either in the North or in the South. Then let the pretence of it be abandoned, and a sincere effort made to reach an understanding that will be permanent because real, and fruitful because sincere.

The Ways of Chinese Politicians

From the "Hsin Shen Pao," Shanghai

Since the introduction of Western ideas important views are often published through the columns of newspapers. Hence the belief has been that whatever a leading politican has to say in the newspapers must have some connexion with or forecasts some coming event. In reality it is often not so. More than on one occasion have Liang Shih-yi, Chu Chi-chien and Chow Tse-chi made it known to the public through newspaper columns that they will under no circumstances enter the present political whirlpool. Now Liang Shih-yi has hurried to the Senate House in order to be elected President of the House, and Chu is also elected Vice-president. The way Liu En-ko has demanded the post of the Vice-speaker of the House of Representatives looks arbitrary indeed but comparatively speaking he is more straightforward than men like Liang. His words are, "I want to be Vice-speaker or there will be trouble." Robbers, you know, have their own moral codes, one of which is to be straightforward. However, we must blush for the few hundred so-called representatives of the people, who would not stand up against such barbarity but succumb to the frightfulness of Chang Tso-lin.

Good and Bad Narikin

From the "Yorodzu," Tokio

Disturbances like the recent rice riots are certainly lamentable for the welfare of the people, yet, on the other hand, they are not always totally useless, as there are some who gain wisdom and sagacity by severe experiences in connection with the trouble. For instance, the rice riots which have taken place in the last few days have been a good and great lesson for rich persons like war-narikin or rice-speculators who are making undue profits at the expense of the poor and the employed. It was one of the most remarkable characteristics of the recent riots that the homes of rich persons were the targets of the mob's most savage attack. A number of magnificent buildings owned by millionaires were burned down, while a large sum of money and treasures belonging to them were plundered. Amongst all the most noticeable cases were those in connection with Suzuki & Co. of Kobe and the Wakao family of Kofu, both being the typical wealthy firms which have made fortunes through the profits of war business, while having done very little for any sort of charitable enterprise. If these families knew their duties as millionaires and fulfilled these duties, they might have been safe from such mob assaults as they suffered. Really the wealthy families have influence, which sometimes is much greater than that of the local administrative power or that of the police. In Akita Prefecture the Homma family, one of the richest land-owners of Japan, has an influence which is far greater than that of the prefectural government or that of the police. It is even said that peace and order in those districts would not have been maintained without the influence of the Homma family. The family is the idol of the people of the districts. They love it as it loves them. There is an ideal spiritual harmony between the family and the inhabitants, so that there is no necessity to use police forces or troops for maintaining order and peace there as long as the Homma family maintains its prestige and influence. There are two kinds of millionaires, the good and the bad. The former does its utmost for the welfare of the people, and, in consequence, has an influence to maintain order whenever any crisis comes. The latter does little or nothing for the benefit of the public, having no influence for maintaining order but rather being apt to become the very cause of public indignation. Those like the Homma family belong to the former, while the Suzuki, the Wakao and other families belong to the latter. The recent rice riots have taught the public the distinct difference between the two, and the lesson is a good and great lesson for millionaires, both good and bad.

Democracy and the Bolsheviks

From the "Nichi Nichi," Tokio

The Bolshevik Government of Lenin and Trotsky has practically lost the power it once possessed. Many Japanese bureaucrats believe that the fall of the Bolsheviks means at the same time the failure of democracy in Russia. But this view is entirely misleading. Lenin and Trotsky were mere political dreamers, having none of the executive abilities which are fundamentally required by the leaders in any democratic country. They dreamed of Utopia, but their Utopia proved nothing but a land where murder, looting and incendiarism prevailed. There is a great difference between the Bolshevik administration and the practical democracy of the Western nations. The democratic leaders in America or in England are not dreamers like Lenin. They are men of practical politics. Their aim is to establish a government in accordance with the will of the people, to have good administration by that government, and to restrain the presumption of bureaucrats or any other special class which wants to monopolize the whole political affairs. Do the bureaucratic officials of Japan know these facts? If they do not, they are certainly incapable of handling politics under the modern political system. On the other hand, if they intentionally try to let the people believe that Bolshevism and the democracy of America and England are the same, while knowing the difference existing between them, they must be blamed for their mischievous interpretation. If Lenin and Trotsky were dreamers, the

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bureaucrats here in Japan are also dreamers. The former dreamed of a land where the whole people were in possession of righteous minds, while the latter are dreaming of a country where all men have minds like those of animals. The dream of Lenin and Trotsky had lead Russia into anarchy, while the dream of the Japanese bureaucrats has caused dangerous riotings in connection with the rice problem. The Russian people have already tired of the Bolshevik administration, while the Japanese people, too, have lost all confidence and hope in the administration of the Terauchi Ministry. It is said that the Premier's intention is to resign as soon as the present disturbance settles, but this is only an attempt to save the face of the Premier. The Terauchi Ministry should realize that the only and the best way for settling the present trouble is the resignation of the cabinet, and that the longer it remains in power the worse it will be for the welfare of the nation.

Patriotism of the Filipinos

From the "Manila Times"

It would hardly be fitting to let Occupation Day pass without some comment upon the improvement in Filipino and American relations which the past few years have brought. Recently a very striking demonstration of this was given in the wave of emotional patriotism which passed over the Islands when announcement was made of the death of Tomas Claudio, the first Filipino to give his life on the battlefields of Europe. Such a demonstration could not have been possible five years ago. There would have been leaders to decry it, to belittle it, to lead their people into depreciation of the Filipino duty to Uncle Sam. To-day if any leader exists who would preach against loyalty to the United States, he is not brave enough to breast the popular current which exists in favor of things American. For this fact two things are responsible—the passage of the Jones Act and the administration of Governor-General Harrison. The one, bitterly opposed though it was by some Americans here, gave a solemn pledge to the Filipino people, accepted in the same lofty spirit in which it was given. The other brought to Malacanang a figure determined to give Filipinos the maximum autonomy consistent with American sovereignty. Mr. Harrison has laid himself open many times to intelligently severe criticism, but in one thing he has succeeded far beyond the most sanguine hopes of any American student of conditions in the Islands—he has crystallized the entire Filipino people into enthusiastic support of the United States, and made the individual Filipino realize and appreciate the altruism of America. To him, more than any other individual, must go the credit for the new atmosphere in the Philippines.

Punishment of the Rioters

From the "Asahi," Tokio

It is reported that the Terauchi Government has decided to deal with the rioters who were arrested in the recent disturbance with severe and merciless punishment. The government tries to interpret the whole situation from the economic viewpoint, declaring that the officials should have no responsibility for the trouble as the riots had no political meaning. This is indeed a great misinterpretation. The recent riots cannot be interpreted in such a simple way. Many things, political, social or otherwise, should be attributed to it. As a matter of fact, the rioters should be punished as they are offenders against the law. But before dealing with those rioters the authorities should thoroughly investigate the whole situation which has turned these innocent people into dangerous rioters. Not only fair and impartial minds are needed for doing this, but the judges who deal with these rioters should have statesmanship with which they can settle the psychological cause of the trouble. Now no one, except Count Terauchi and other Cabinet Ministers, deny the fact that the recent riots, which the officials are calling "rice riots" with the view to attribute the cause of the trouble simply to rice problems, were due to the great social unrest prevailing throughout the Empire, which was chiefly caused by the maladministrations of the Terauchi Cabinet. Indeed, what is to be the punishment for the true maker of the trouble? The shameless Cabinet Ministers answer nothing to this fundamental question, while they want to punish the innocent creatures who accidentally turned into rioters, becoming the victims of mob psychology.

An Achievement of Democracy

From the "Seoul Press" (Japanese)

No one will deny that the recent brilliant victories of the Allies on the Western front were due in great measure to the presence of the American troops. In fact, even the genius of Marshal Foch and the bravery of the gallant Anglo-French armies would not have prevented the Germans from attaining more or less their object in their last offensive had not the Americans, fresh in strength and animated with superb morale, been there to meet the German tide and hurl it back.

That this remarkable American achievement is gratifying to all the Allies and their friends goes without saying. But in the case of Japan there is special reason why it should be particularly well received. As must be admitted, Japan, though a member of the Allies, contains among her people a certain number of Germanophiles, who believe in the invincibility of the German army and organization. Most of these misguided people are militarists and those who studied in German universities. They share with the Germans the belief of "Deutschland uber alles," and little thought that, of all nations, America would be able to turn out an army even equal to, much less the superior of, the German army. In the idea of these blind worshippers of Germany, Americans were simply devotees of gold, and utterly wanting in any high sense of patriotism and duty, while the American army was among the weakest fighters of the world. "How can America," argued these wise men, "turn out a strong army at short notice? If she can, how can she provide it with capable officers? It would be a miracle if clerks and workmen could be made good fighting men in a short time."

Behold! This seeming miracle has taken place. America has shown that a democratic people is not necessarily composed of poor fighters, that out of clerks and workmen an efficient army can be organised, and that such an army can be well officered with well-educated civilians. The fact is that Japanese militarists, just like their German brethren, were blind on account of their excessive enthusiam for militarism. They did not know that America has no lack of material for making good fighters. Her young men are great lovers of manly outdoor sports and consequently are of strong physique, while her workmen, possessing good know-

ledge of machinery and much experience in handling it, can be turned in a short time into good gunners, engineers and aviators. All these are exactly of the type of men who can almost instantly be converted into capable fighters. Add to this, the spirit of independence and the love of freedom which are among the characteristics of the American citizens, and behold! there has come into existence a splendid army, not only capable of confronting the Kaiser's picked troops but of putting them to rout.

There is no doubt that what Americans have done in France has opened the eyes of Japanese militarists and Germanophiles. They will now hesitate to preach their pet theory of the superiority of the German military system and will not be so loud as before in their insistence that Japan must sacrifice everything in order to provide herself with a great army. Japan has suffered enough from the bans of Prussian militarism, and it is a matter of great rejoicing to all haters of it that, thanks to the splendid American achievement in France, it is beginning to lose its influence over the minds of the people. It is to be earnestly hoped that it will soon be irrecoverably crushed and Japan, like the rest of the world, be entirely freed from its evil influence.

A Filipino Hero

From the "Philippine National Weekly" (Manila)

Circumstances have made of Tomas Claudio a hero. (Tomas Claudio was the first Filipino to lose his life on the battlefields of France). There was nothing in his death that recalls the time-old conception of a hero's manner of dying, this manner as well as the deed steeping his name and his race with the halo of immortality. Claudio died for a cause for which every Filipino would gladly die. He is our first blood-contribution. And our admiration goes out to him with the full consciousness that his sacrifice is but a keynote to our own, that his death epitomizes the full weight of our contribution should our devotion to America's war aims ever become tangible in terms of lives sacrificed on the battlefields of old Europe. Our admiration for him verges on selfishness; but it is a selfishness that lifts its desires above itself that our hope to serve humanity might find acceptance in the heart of the great American nation. In the light of this thought, Claudio's death is a challenge to call attention, less to ourselves, but more to our passion for democracy and its ideals that guarantee the sovereign rights of small nations.

Japan a Religious Bankrupt

From the "Chugai," Tokio

Granting that the high price of food is the direct cause of the present gloomy outlook there is still a deeper and more serious cause behind it, and that is the want of moral and religious idealism. In other words the people are being threatened not only by physical starvation but also by spiritual starvation. Consider the ways of the rich and be dismayed! They are crass materialists whose sole object in life is to feed and clothe themselves luxuriously, ever playing ducks and drakes with their money. The poor, on the other hand, have lost patience and content, and are being filled to the brim with a hankering after *narikinism*, and a gnawing envy of the rich. Both rich and poor are only concerned with the material benefits of life, and have no appreciation of spiritual life. Under such circumstances it is natural that even the least pressure on their material comfort should beget violent discontent and riots. Man does not live on bread alone, and we invoke the aid of religionists to stimulate the idealistic and religious instincts of the people. Meantime what are the Japanese religionists doing? Recently some priests are reported to have started a patriotic movement for the encouragement of aeronautical enterprises. Well and good. But such work, necessary and beneficent as it is, might have been left to others because priests have a mission more important than that. Again, some religious workers are now exerting themselves in charity work for the relief of the indigent owing to the high price of rice, and this is of course quite right of them, especially at an exceptional time like this, but at the same time it is well to remember that their proper function is to provide mankind with spiritual rather than material food. We call upon all religionists to save the people from spiritual starvation.

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The Origin of the Lacquered Ware Industry of China

BY Y. L. CHANG

China has always excelled in the manufacture of lacquer, as of porcelain. But both industries are comparatively undeveloped commercially. Japan, producing a much inferior lacquer, exports large quantities of while it China's exports are negligible. In the following article Mr. Chang tells of the conservatism which has prevented the commercial development of this industry.

FOR more than 150 years, the descendants of Shen Shao-ngan of Foochow (capital city of Fukien) have been engaged in producing lacquered wares of all kinds for purposes of utility and ornament. Although the business has not been conducted on a large scale as it should be on account of slow production and other causes, the Foochow lacquered wares, of Sheng's brand particularly, are enjoying a world-wide reputation on account of their artistic value and unusually fine workmanship. Various prizes of gold medals and certificates of honor have been awarded them at different times from Provincial, National and International Exhibitions.

As fabulous prices are asked for their goods, the sales are consequently confined to the well-to-do class. During the Ching *regime* lacquer ware was very popular, especially with the officials. Lacquer ware was used on various occasions as presents by the officials to their superiors or their friends. It was not an uncommon thing for a few thousand dollars to be paid for vases of ordinary size. A visit to the famous island at Peking where Emperor Kwang-Hsu was once confined will lead one to a room where practically no other decorations are to be seen except a lacquered vase and a lacquered desk filled with four pieces of imitation peaches, also made of lacquer, on an oblong stand of hard wood. They were, in all probability, offered to the Emperor as a gift by one of his Ministers on some special occasion.

Lacquer wares are of many different kinds and shapes. Much attention has been paid to producing curios of all forms imaginable: of men, animals, birds, fish, and the like. For more useful wares, card boxes, boxes of various designs and sizes, tea plates, chop-sticks, etc., are made. Household furniture also of lacquer like chairs, tables, bedsteads, flower-stands, trunks, etc., have been turned out from time to time.

Now is the fifth generation, counting from the time the art of lacquer was discovered. For the first four generations only the firstborn son of Sheng's family was given the right to the family patent, as the art of making lacquer is kept a secret. An exception to the tradional rule is now found in the fact that the secret has been disclosed to the three brothers of Sheng's family, who are all engaged in the trade at present. The discovery of lacquer art by Sheng Shao-ngan has certainly made Foochow famous.

Owing to the novel character of Sheng's productions, a fictitious tale has been current in Foochow as to the origin of the lacquer art. The story goes that over 150 years ago, in a certain country in the vicinity of Foochow, there lived a farmer by the name of Sheng Shao-ngan who was honest and simple-minded. One day after his day's labor, on coming back home from the farm, he found that a sumptuous feast was spread before him in the kitchen. Without bothering himself as to who it was who had prepared the feast, he helped himself with it to his heart's content. For the following four or five days, at the usual hour, he was as liberally entertained. Simple-minded though he was, he began to suspect the true purpose of the generosity, so he determined to find out the mystery. The next day he came back from the farm somewhat earlier than the usual hour to find out what really could happen, and with mixed feelings of surprise and ecstacy he saw a beautiful girl of unusual charm in the kitchen busy in the prepration of the feast, and in his bedroom he saw a piece of foxskin spread on his bed. Almost as quickly as his instinctive sense directed him, he folded the foxskin and locked it up in a trunk. By so doing he kept the beautiful girl in the kitchen from turning into a fox again, and finally took her as his wife. From the "fox" wife the farmer learned the art of lacquer. The story goes yet further. It is told that before his death, the farmer bade his children not to open that particular trunk in which the foxskin was kept. His words were observed until his grandchildren were grown up. They could not make out why that trunk should not be opened, and for curiosity's sake they at last unlocked the trunk and saw nothing in it but a piece of old skin which was left there unheeded and they did not take the precaution to lock the trunk again. Soon their grandmother disappeared and a fox was seen on the roof. One of them took up a stick and with it knocked the fox down to the courtyard; there they found not the dead fox but their dead grandmother to their profound regret. And so ends the story.

To further the novelty of Sheng's art, a rather absurd but interesting story is in vogue that Sheng's family use beds which can be folded up and kept in their pockets in the day time when not in use.

The process of producing genuine Sheng's lacquered wares is a slow one. The lacquered wares produced by them are durable and extremely light for their size, the color does not fade, and the lacquer can stand very hot water without being effected in any way.

There are two kinds of linings used for lacquered wares: one is fine silk and the other very thin wood. The ware with silk lining is exceptionally light. The process of making this kind of ware is as follows:

At first a mold is prepared which is made of earth; then this earthen mold is covered with a very fine piece of silk free from any imperfections; later a mixture of varnish and lime is applied on the silk. The mixture is polished a number of times with a piece of stone. After this is done, water is applied to gradually wash out the earth that is contained within. After the inside is thoroughly cleaned of earth, lacquer is finally applied to it. The lacquer is composed of the finest extract of varnish, coloring substance, and gold and silver leaf. To produce a piece of ware of this kind takes at least three years.

The process of making the wood lining kind of lacquered ware is the same as that of making the silk lining kind, except that the mold is made simply of very thin and light wood instead of earth. Only wood of a hundred or more years old is used. For producing this kind of ware the time consumed is considerably shorter and the usual period is about a year.

The demand for Sheng's lacquered wares is not so great as at Ching's time when the official class were the best consumers. The imitation lacquered wares, however, are now stuffing the markets throughout the country and in fact all over the world. In recent years, manufacturing firms of imitation lacquered wares have sprung up like mushrooms in Foochow. The imitation lacquered wares find more ready sales in the markets because their prices are so much lower than the genuine Sheng's products. The material and workmanship are of course proportionately inferior.

Shanghai, September 4, 1918.

Chosen and Manchuria Are Prosperous

IN the speech he delivered recently in Tokio at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Chosen, S. Minobe, governor of the bank, told an interesting story of the continued prosperity and increased agricultural and industrial development of Chosen and Manchuria. A part of the prosperity was due to the high price of rice. In spite of this high price, however, the market was swamped with Japanese orders and in addition a large quantity was exported to Manchuria and Shantung Province and neighborhood, so that the total export amounted during the half year to Yen 22,300,000, showing an increase of 66 per cent over that of the corresponding half of the preceding year.

Cotton also brought up the total of Chosen's exports. The cultivation of cotton has long been encouraged by the Government, and the market was well supplied owing to the increase in production resulting from the extension of the area for its cultivation as well as from the abundant crop of the preceding year. The price being higher, by 30 to 40 per cent, in comparison with that of the preceding year, trading was very brisk and the amount exported reached Yen 5,500,000 during the period, that is three times as much as that for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The export of beans, tobacco, ginseng, cocoons, livestock and other agricultural products also increased by from 10 to 200 per cent.

With regard to imports, owing to the increased well-being of the peasantry, their sales, especially those of the necessaries of life, such as sheetings, sugar, etc., were satisfactory, as is evidenced by the fact that the total amount of imports showed an increase of no less than 60 per cent over that of the corresponding period of the preceding year. These circumstances, in combination with the increase in other commodities exported and imported, expanded enormously the volume of the Korean trade, so that exports (bullion excluded) reached Yen 57,926,000, showing an increase of Yen 21,678,000, and imports Yen 67,734,900, showing an increase of Yen 22,404,000 over the figures of the corresponding half of the preceding year, making the total amount of trade larger by Yen 44,083,000,54 per cent than than of a year ago—a proof of the unusual activity shown in commerce, both domestic and foreign.

The financial situation of Manchuria was constantly affected generally or locally by events not only economic but also of military and diplomatic importance, but, as far as the general features were concerned, the prosperity enjoyed by the country since the outbreak of war was maintained; showing satisfactory development in every direction. Trade was but little affected by political disturbances.

While the export of beans and bean cake to Japan was exceedingly active, American orders for bean oil reached such an enormous amount that the whole production of the country appeared hardly sufficient to meet all of them. This export of bean oil to America was carried on briskly throughout the period despite the difficulty attending transportation. With regard to imports, the high quotation of cereals added much to the prospect of the agricultural inhabitants, and this, aided by the high price of silver, made the sales of cotton yarns and fabrics and other imports exceedingly active. The new enterprises in Manchuria and Mongolia continued prosperous and especially did the progress made in the construction of the iron works at Anshanchan and the rapid development of Fushun and other places add to the prosperity of the localities concerned.

New Chinese Department Store Opened

Over 5,000 people, both Chinese and foreign, attended the reception given by the new Wing On Department Store on Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, September 4, from 2 to 5 p. m., for the inspection of their new store and hotel buildings, of which a complete description and illustration has already been given in the REVIEW. The buildings and roof garden were appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. Tea was served on the fifth floor and roof garden for the guests and many congratulations were extended to G. K. Bew and J. G. Loch, managing directors. On Wednesday following another reception was held and the store was opened for business on Thursday. Visitors kept pouring in the whole afternoon, all eager to see the latest of the many new Chinese-owned buildings that have been erected in Shanghai recently. The hotel was a great attraction. The bedrooms are well furnished in foreign style, the bathrooms are most up-to-date, while there are lounges and billiard rooms, where a number of Chinese were already playing biiliards. Many of the bedrooms are already occupied by Chinese. The charges are very moderate, ranging from $2 to $6 per day. The dining tables are laid with snowy damask table linen and shining silver, while all kinds of foreign drinks are to be obtained at the up-to-date bar just within the main entrance. At the Wing On Department Store there is to be bought almost everything to be desired, beautiful embroidered silks and satins, laces, toilet powders, soaps and perfumes, furniture, clocks and watches, etc. From the roof garden one has a magnificent view of Shanghai and vicinity for miles round, and the breeze up there is delightfully fresh and cool.

Financial Report, Canton-Kowloon Chinese Railway

Although the Canton-Kowloon Railway has not as yet been able to show the profits enjoyed by most of the other Chinese railways, the report for the latter half of 1917 which has just been issued is not discouraging. This is especially true when it is considered that traffic on the road has upon several occasions been completely interrupted by fighting in the district and by storms and floods. The summarized report follows:

The Wing On Company
(Shanghai) Ltd.

CALL and inspect the newest goods just received from England and America. Our prices will be found to be as low as ever offered to the Shanghai public and all we ask is that you visit us and satisfy yourself as to the truth of our statement; you are not obliged to purchase.

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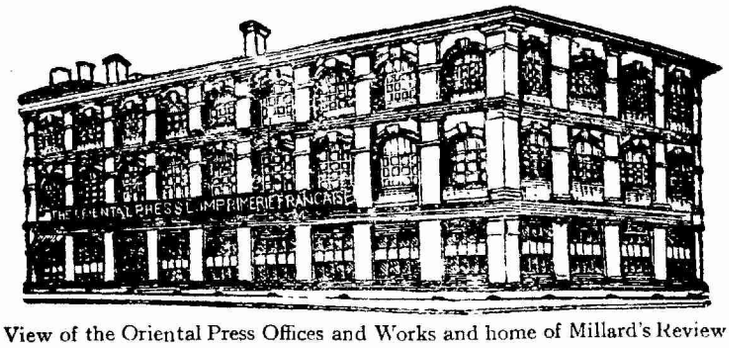

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

06-040

HALF YEAR	JULY-DEC. '16	JAN-JUN. '17	JULY-DEC. '17	
I. Operating Revenue	377,188.95	465,660.66	459,012.77	
II. Operating Expenses	393,814.00	485,312.62	482,029.19	(1)
III. Percent. of 2 on 1	104.40%	104.22%	105%	
IV. Net Revenue	16,625.05	19,651.96	23,016.42	
V. Interest on loan etc.	327,981.98	316,410.79	268,129.05	(2)
VI. Other Income Charges	39,001.76	11,265.58	38,209.49	(3)
VII. Net Loss	383,608.79	324,797.17	319,354.96	

(1) Includes depreciation for half year ended December 1917 (Hongkong $) $25,301.28.

(2) Subject to adjustment in the following half year owing to late advice from Peking of the correct amount.

(3) Includes amortization of discounts on funded debt for the year 1917 (Hongkong $) $33,108.83.

HALF YEAR	JUL.-DEC. '16	JAN-JUN. '17	JUN.-DEC. '17
Passenger Service	$	$	$
(a) Passengers	306,013.27	398,676.12	377,079.74
(b) Other	2,119.37	1,339.33	1,845.58
Goods Service			
(a) Goods	59,463.25	53,610.56	70,227.87
(b) Other			
Other Operating Revenues	9,593.06	12,034.65	9,859.58
Total	377,188.95	465,660.66	459,012.77

The Canton-Kowloon railway was built as the result of an agreement signed on March 7, 1907, by the Chinese Government and the British-Chinese Corporation. The agreement provided for the issue in London of a 5% 30-year loan of £1,500,000 to cover the cost of construction and equipment. The loan is secured by a first mortgage on all the lands, buildings and equipment of the railway. The survey for the line began in August 1907 and construction started at Canton in April 1910, forty miles in April 1911, and the entire line was opened in October 1911.

Chinese Cats and Mission Work

Those who have had the privilege of living in Chinese houses surrounded by Chinese may have had the experience of night made hideous by the nightly revelries of the cats belonging to their various neighbors. Grimalkin seems to take special delight in choosing the foreigners' spacious, well-kept grounds for his serenades, and sometimes he chooses the window of the sick room as the scene of his masquerade balls. The victim of insomnia or the anxious nurse may feel amply justified in shooting or trapping those cats, but if he could foresee the consequences he certainly would hesitate before taking extreme measures. The immediate consequence of outraged old ladies, who come to revile or threaten suicide at his door for a few days, are trivial in importance as compared to the silent hatred and stubborn distrust which will embitter the present generation and be passed on to succeeding ones. The milder methods of warning and suggestion that the cats be kept tied up may not be so immediately effective in giving peace and quiet but they are far to be preferred to queering for all time the work they have come to do in this community. Of course a newcomer cannot be expected to understand that the Chinese values his cat more than we do our dogs and that we would be much more severely criticised for shooting his trespassing cats than we would in our native lands for killing dogs, chickens and cattle on similar provocation. In case the deed has been done the Chinese recognize that amends can be made and wounds healed to some extent by apologizing and as soon as possible giving another cat to replace the dead.—*From a paper on "The Church and Its Community" read before the Tientsin Missionary Association by Geo. P. Wilder.*

French Sympathy for Roosevelt

Under the heading "Like Father, Like Son," *Le Temps* devotes an editorial to the death of Quentin Roosevelt:

"May the great soul of President Roosevelt find in this trial the consolation and comfort which our brotherly friendship sends to him. He knows, as he has often said, better than anybody, how fruitful in benefits for the generations who will come after us and gather the harvest of our efforts and our sacrifice is the beauty of the freely-offered sacrifice. Those who have been heroes of a just cause and martyrs to an ideal live for ever in the memories of the centuries to come and continue to exist through the unceasing resurrection which multiplies unto infinity the virtue of their acts. Thus will live amongst us Captain Quentin Roosevelt, beloved by his brothers-in-arms who witnessed his exploits, honored by the sweet and tender homage of his own country, which mourns over him with pride, and enveloped with the love of France, which has gathered to herself his sacred remains, and will watch piously over his glorious tomb."

Russo-American Association Formed

An Association known as the Russo-American Committee for the Far East has recently been organized in the United States. The headquarters of the organization are at the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco. According to the *American Commerce Report* for August 3, the purposes of the organization are as follows: (1) To ascertain and collect all possible information about trade, industry, mining, fishing, agriculture, etc., in the Russian Far East and to supply same to its American members; (2) to do the same in respect of American capital, industry and trade with a view of supplying same to its Russian members; (3) to act as representatives, translators and interpreters for Russians and Americans in their business and other relations; (4) to establish in Vladivostock an up-to-date inquiry office, able to supply reliable information by letter or to personal visitors on any subject connected with the Far East; (5) to establish showrooms for Russian and American samples of agriculture, fishing, and other products, articles of industry, etc.; (6) to establish branches and appoint agents and representatives in other towns of the Russian Far East for the same purpose; (7) to meet and assist with practical advice American visitors coming to Vladivostock on business or for study; (8) to do everything for the promotion of friendly and business intercourse between the two nations for their mutual and general progress.

Judge Lobingier Returns to Shanghai

Judge Charles S. Lobingier returned early in the week from Tientsin where he has been holding an adjourned session of the United States Court. A prior session, earlier in the summer, was devoted to civil business, the adjourned session being necessitated by certain criminal cases recently arising. Between the two sessions the Judge went to Manila to meet Mrs. Lobingier who returned from America on the transport *Sherman* and is now at Unzen, Japan, until the close of the hot season when she will return to Shanghai. Both were entertained by their friends in Manila and the Judge was the guest of honor at a men's dinner given by Governor-General Harrison

at Malacanan Palace and also at a luncheon given at the Manila Hotel by President Quezon of the Philippine Senate.

Judge Lobingier addressed the officers' training camp, comprising over 1,000 men, of the Philippine National Guard, and the Law Forum of the University of the Philippines, including the entire student body of the College of Law, and was invited to be one of the speakers at the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the occupation day, August 13. Mrs. Lobingier spoke before the Manila Woman's Club, of which she is one of the founders, and also before the Manila Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, upon woman's war work in America.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, have declared an interim dividend of £2. 3s. per share, subject to tax, for the half-year ended June 30, payable August 12.

According to a recent report of American Consul-General Scidmore of Yokohama, Japan now has more than 100 new dye factories in operation and the total investment is said to be in excess of G. $7,470,000.

The figures recently announced by the Imperial Japanese Government show that that country has advanced war credits to the Allies as follows: Great Britain, G. $371,149,000; Russia, G. $127,084,000; and France, G. $78,000,000.

The imports of typewriters and parts into Japan have increased as follows: 1915, G. $25,927; 1916, G. $70,663; 1917, G. $126,796. According to a report recently issued by American Consul Robert Frazer of Kobe, practically all of the typewriters and parts came from the United States. He attributes the growth in the use of typewriters to the commercial expansion of Japan since the beginning of the war.

The ways and means committee of the American House of Representatives on August 3 agreed upon an excise tax upon all automobiles owned in the United States or by Americans anywhere. The tax is as follows: cars retailing at G. $500 and under, tax G. $10.00 a year; G. $3,000 cars, tax G. $50.00 a year; for cars retailing at more than G. $3,000 the tax will be G. $20.00 for each additional G. $500. The committee agreed upon a tax of 10 per cent upon gross sales of automobiles and 5 per cent upon automobile trucks, which applies to manufactures, producers and importers. The committee also agreed on a tax of two cents a gallon on the production of gasoline and G. $5.00 a year for the use of motor cycles.

The Yu Yuan Cotton Mill, Shanghai, Chinese-owned and managed, has been sold to a Japanese syndicate for Tls. 740,000. It is reported that much criticism has been made of the low price paid by the Japanese for the mill and conservative estimates set the value of the mill at not less than $1,050,000. The Yu Yuan Cotton Mill is one of the earliest cotton mills to be established in Shanghai, being established in the early years of Kuang Hsu by Tsu Hung-tu, father of the present owner. The property has been in charge of the youngest of two brothers and has not been very prosperous and it was finally decided to sell it to the Japanese. The original cost of the mill was Tls. 400,000 and the value of the building was Tls. 140,000, the land being valued at Tls. 500,000. The price reported to have been paid by the Japanese is Tls. 820,000, but the deed records the price as Tls. 740,000.

A new building to be constructed by the Star Ricsha Company of Shanghai will be completed some time in December, and when finished will manufacture entire fittings for ricshas, and in addition will contain the largest steam laundry in the Far East. The concern will be managed by A. Cohen and will be located on Boundry Road near Honan Road. The main floor of the building will be used as a ricsha station and will house approximately 3,000 ricshas. Including the main building and godowns, the compound will occupy a space of 100 by 400 feet. Flats for the employees will be situated on the top floor. The steam laundry will be capable of washing 3,000 pieces of clothing a day. The building will be three storeys in height and constructed of reinforced concrete at a cost estimated at Tls. 150,000. The architects for the new building are Messrs. Lafuente and Wooten of Shanghai.

New Books and Publications

Prof. Ross's New Book on Russia

Russia in Upheaval, by Edward Alsworth Ross. New York: The Century Company. U. S. $2.50.

ONE of the best books ever written on China is a volume entitled "The Changing Chinese," by Prof. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin. Friends of Prof. Ross and others as well in the Far East for this reason will be interested in his new book dealing with present conditions in Russia. The following review of "Russia in Upheaval" is taken in part from the *New York Evening Post*:

"In little more than a hundred pages dealing directly with the causes and manifestations of the Russian revolution, the author has brought together a compact mass of fact and illuminative commentary for which we may seek vainly in the oceans of special-correspondent stuff that gets itself cabled across. We hear of proletarian revolutions and confiscations and nationalizations; but just how were Russian lands and industries faring after the Bolshevik revolution of last November? Is the bourgeoisie entirely submerged? Is every former wearer of a starched shirt now reduced to peddling papers and blacking boots? Is proletarianism everywhere triumphant? Of this Russia in transition or chaos, as we may prefer to think of it, there are here admirable little pictures and thoughtful generalizations—with one exception.

That exception is a very considerable one. Of Bolshevism itself Professor Ross's judgments are not clear-cut. If there had been no judgments at all, that would have been part of a "scientifically objective" study. But as a matter of fact the writer does speak out at least on one occasion concerning Bolshevism and its works; and that opinion is startlingly contrary to the general tone of his argument. Reviewers have spoken of Professor Ross as sympathetic with the Bolsheviks. But we do not take it as a sign of sympathy that Professor Ross refuses to believe Lenin and Trotsky to be German agents, or that he is at

pains to point out the Bolsheviks are not anarchists. Where one may detect sympathy, sometimes verging on approval, is in the contrast drawn between the robust will and courage of the proletarian masses and the lack of will and courage of the Russian bourgeoisie. Professor Ross has accepted the Bolshevik challenge against the bourgeoisie as would-be saboteurs of the revolution. In general, he has something like contempt for the middle-classes and their Mrs. Partington gestures in face of the "glacial drift" of the social revolution of last November, much more vital an overturn than the political revolution of the preceding March.

But there is another reason for the sympathetic attitude toward the proletarian revolution that occasionally makes itself manifest. Professor Ross is only human, and like the rest of us, feels the prestige of the man who does things, no matter at what expense the thing is done. There is something undeniably impressive about a policy of rule or ruin. The accomplished fact exercises its tyranny. Compared with the resolute Leninist policy which did not hesitate to sacrifice to the Germans half a million square miles of Russian territory and sixty million of the population, the Hamlet irresolution of the Russian bourgeoisie may indeed arouse a smile of contempt.

We have gone into this question somewhat at length because the author's state of mind is typical of much that is being said and written in this country by non-Socialists in the way of friendliness toward the Bolsheviks. Now, a revolutionary Socialist in America may approve wholeheartedly of the Bolsheviks; that is because he would not hesitate to see the same conditions reproduced here. But how about believers in democracy as opposed to proletarian dictatorship? Professor Ross speaks (page 333) of "the Kerensky government, based upon a hollow coalition of bourgeoisie and working-class." Why "hollow"? Has history never seen before this the coalition of two desperate classes against a common enemy? The revolutionary Socialist is entitled to speak of a hollow coalition between bourgeoisie and proletarians. He would find this same "hollow" alliance in vogue in America, and in every European country outside of Russia, in every one of which, nevertheless, the alliance does work. The revolutionist, of course, will say that in every country there is war, silent more or less, between the classes. But after all, in every country the classes do manage to push on together toward a better state of things—so, at least, all of the democratic faith profess to believe.

Underwood of Korea

Underwood of Korea, by Lillias H. Underwood, M.D. New York, London: Fleming H. Revell Company.

THIS is an account of the life and career of Dr. H. Underwood, a minister and medical missionary in Korea for thirty-one years, written by his wife. Dr. Underwood, who had been religiously inclined from childhood, originally intended to go to India as a missionary but circumstances brought him to Korea soon after the country had been opened to foreigners. He studied the Korean language and translated portions of the New Testament during the early days of his ministry. His mission to Korea was a complete success, for which his exemplary pious character is greatly responsible. He founded the First Tract Society, established educational institutions and gave sanitary and medical relief to a large number of Koreans. During the time Korea was passing through a political crisis Dr. Underwood rendered invaluable help to the unfortunate Emperor, who trusted Dr. Underwood entirely. On many occasions when His Majesty's life was in danger he stood by him helping and advising. After the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese army landing on the Korean soil was accompanied by camp followers "who subjected both the native populace and foreigners to a great deal of rough and at times brutal treatment, thus giving their people a bad name." On such occasions Dr. Underwood helped many unfortunate Koreans.

His life is a record of many-sided philanthropic activities in Korea, showing how merciful, patient and peace-loving he was. Once the Emperor of Korea offered him the post of Minister of Education which he courteously declined as it might have stood in his way as a preacher of the Gospel of Christ. The famous Korean patriot Prince Ming Yong Whan, who finding himself quite helpless in rescuing his country from falling into the hands of the Japanese committed suicide rather than live to see the humiliation of his country, was a friend of Dr. Underwood. Dr. Underwood's memory is venerated by Koreans and the many humanitarian institutions founded by him will keep his memory dear to the heart of the Korean for many years to come. His wife, the author of the volume under review, helped him considerably in his work and in carrying on the humanitarian activities in which he was engaged.

H. P. S.

August Publications of Macmillan's

Wells: In the Fourth Year ...	net	*$2.50*
Banks: Polly's Garden.....	,,	*1.50*
Faunce: The New Horizon of State and Church.....	,,	*1.20*
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Watts: The Boardman Family	,,	*3.00*
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Gardner: Psychology and Preaching.....	,,	*4.00*
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Stephens: Reincarnations.....	,,	*2.00*

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased. | Cause No. 684

NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS AND ALL OTHER INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DECEASED:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Mary E. Walker for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance to said petitioner of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Thursday, October 10, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN
Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China.
September 6, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

September 2, 1918; Cause No, 683; United States of America vs. Chris Leonhardt and Bert Terry; information.
" 3, " Cause No. 665; Li Tay O. vs. Manchurian - American Trading Corporation; Plaintiff's application for entry of default and judgment.
" 4, " Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; petition.
" 5, " Cause No, 652; J. Spunt & Co. vs. American Machinery & Export Co.; decision.
" 5, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee vs. American Trading Company; defendant's motion for stay of proceedings.
" 6, " Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; order.

Hearings:

September 2, 1918; Cause No. 683; United States of America vs. Chris Leonhardt and Bert Terry; trial.

Judgments and Orders:

September 5, 1918; Cause No. 652; J. Spunt & Co. vs. American Machinery & Export Co.; decision.
September 6, 1918; Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; order appointing special administratrix.

Assignments for Hearing:

September 7, 1918; Cause No. 656; Henry Quelch vs. Frank Firnandez.
" 12, " Cause Nos. 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz.
October 10, " Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; on petition for admission of will to probate.

Consolation

(On passing a school of porpoises at sea, August 24, 1918)

I watched the porpoises at play
Leaping above the wave's white crest,
Diving into the troubled sea,
And finding, within its bosom, rest.

O happy creature blithe and free,
Fain would I merge my lot in thine
If all the cares that burden me
Could vanish in the ocean's brine.

But then for aught I know of thee
Some deadly foe lurks 'neath the wave
Or mayhap sometimes mother sea
Fails to supply the food you crave.

I know my trials but not yours
And "all that glistens is not gold";
Perhaps the care-free life that lures,
Hides more of terror than is told.

C. S. L.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: M. E. Wood, Wuhu; H. Coake; W. Vernon Doherty, Tientsin; L. V. Boggs, New York; Gilbert G. Throne, New York; Geo. Wilson, New York; John Camine, Tungchow; H. E. Martens, Hangchow; J. B. Brooks, Wuchow; C. B. Gardner, Chinkiang; G. Hyman, Peking; A. Hancess, Vladivostock; Paul Jernigan, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Taylor, Kiukiang; R. J. Corbett, Changsha; W. R. Fairweather, Hankow; B. Smith, Shanghai; E. T. Short, Chungking; J. F. Sattewhite, Kashing; Miss A. Guffin, Soochow; J. A. Callings, Peking; R. P. Anderson, Peking; R. Denning, Hangchow; G. B. Ott, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock; Soochow; Mrs. J. W. Finch, Peking; Miss N. Finch, Peking; A. Farena, Peking; W. Katz, Tsingtao; C. McCaslin, Newchwang; G. B. Campbell, Tsingtao; E. B Williams, Jr., Tsingtao; E. Widler, Chungking; F. B. Brown, Local; Capt. C. F. Garry, Hankow; J. R. Darling, New York; L. M. Willoughby, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Henriquis, Los Angeles; W. H. Kissing, Hongkong; Mrs. T. Arthur, Hongkong; C. Z. Dunn, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Swingle, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Roys, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. Denham, San Francisco; G. W. Watson, Kobe; E. Poultry, Sydney; Mr. and Mrs. R. Simon, Paris; V. H Daub, Yokohama; J. French, Nagasaki; T. Takao, Kobe; M. Brodie, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Mennille, U. S. A.; Miss E. F. McIntire; Mr. and Mrs. C. Packard, Peking; C. D. Jordon, U. S. A.; R. D. Goodrich; L. Baines; H. Cathin, Peking; R. S. Anderson, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Tsinan.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: C. J. E. Carn, Hankow; A. St. Curham, Shanghai; T. T. H. Ferguson, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown, Chefoo; C. H. Minor, Peking; G. R. Howell, Peking; L. A. Beyworth, Hankow; T. W. Sovaleff, Tokio; A. C. Cornish, Tientsin; H. F. Seitz, Tientsin; J. F. Owen, Chungking; P. N. Karanjia; Geo. B. Mulligan, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Tientsin; Mrs. W. Goodfellow; J. Dinsmore, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. H. Stromwall; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hood, Tientsin; W. A. Lewis, Weihaiwei.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: A. S. R. Siding, Japan; H. C. Norman, London; F. C. Wood, Tsinanfu; Mrs. B. Grigoriff, Vladivostock; W. S. Watson, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gilchrist, Nagasaki; Miss K. C. Gilchrist, Nagasaki; Mrs. R. J. Christman, Manila; D. H. Wothe; Mr. and Mrs A. B. Hawkins, India; E. Evenson; C. J. Hans; A. Zankowsky; E. Milgord; P. Felatoff; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mendelsohn and family; Mrs. A. N. Maltchemko and daughter; W. A. Zebroyes, Teintsin; H. R. Glover; Wargarett, Harbin; James M. Taylor, Foochow; Panking; Emill Bigil; H. C. Zimmerman; F. A. Gee, Wuhu; R. d'Auxion de Ruff; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pocok, U. S. A.; W. H. Velling; J. W. Lowrie; R. A. Johnstone, Weihaiwei; M. Schweitzer, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Luckie, Harbin; L. W. Strawn; Mrs. Zenner and children, Harbin; Miss Helen W. Bromfield, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gibson; A. R. C. Fulton; Lieut. and Mrs. Harry B. Wilner and child, London.